WANTED, A SOFT PLACE

FOR A GENERAL OUT OF A JOB.

The Project to Put the Great American Traveler at the Head of the Inter-Oceanic Canal. With a Sufficiency of Ducats and an Absence of Hard Work.

NEW YORK, November 26.—A special from Washington to the Graphic says Admiral Ammen yesterday received a letter from General Grant with reference to their inter-oceanic canal scheme. It is an answer to a letter written to Grant two weeks ago by Ammen, in which is the announcement already made that an agent of French capitalists was on his way to this country with a subscription of $30,000,000 to the stock of the company, of which Grant shall be president. General Grant expressed his gratification at this high mark of confidence, and says he has received direct from France other assurances quite as gratifying. He does not say positively whether he will accept the presidency of the canal company, but makes an appointment to meet Admiral Ammen and others interested at Philadelphia, on the 17th of December, when the matter will probably be decided before Grant's trip to Cuba. He has engaged passage on the steamer City of Alexandria, for Havana and Vera Cruz, to sail on the 27th of December, and will be absent from the United States until April, returning from the West Indies by way of Mexico, Texas, New Orleans and the southern states. Before meeting Grant in Philadelphia, the gentlemen engaged in the canal scheme will mature their plans, and have the organization perfected for his examination, so that it is expected before sailing for Cuba he will decide definitely whether he will accept the control of the enterprise. It seems to the managers very important that he will do so, because on his way from Cuba to Mexico he intends to visit the republic of Nicaragua. The three months he will be absent can be utilized by the organizers of the company in securing a subscription to the capital stock, so upon Grant's return in April they may have matters all ready for him. He will have an opportunity to have official communications with the Nicaraguan government with reference to the canal, one of the conditions of his taking control being that that government shall furnish the right-of-way as a free grant to the company which constructs the canal. The gentleman referred to as bringing a subscription of $30,000,000 from French capitalists to this canal project is M. De Franco, minister to Rome of the Nicaraguan government, who has been the representative of that government in Europe in connection with the canal scheme. He arrived in New York Friday, and at once notified Admiral Ammen that he would visit Washington early the present week. It is probable he will be accompanied to Washington by Cyrus W. Field and other Americans interested in the canal scheme, and that important consultations will take place with Admiral Ammen, which will result in the formation of a company, with a capital of $100,000,000, in shares of small denominations, to be chartered under the laws of New York, the presidency of which will be formally offered to General Grant when he meets the managers in Philadelphia. Admiral Ammen has assurance that if $20,000,000 of stock can be sold in the United States the balance of the $100,000,000 can be obtained in France without going to England for the money. It is the desire of the French capitalists who propose investing in this scheme that the control shall be kept in that nation, as they are very jealous of British commerce. There was in Washington during the reunion of the army of the Cumberland, a gentleman who has for twenty-five years been the intimate and confidential friend of General Grant, with whom the latter has been in correspondence during his foreign tour, and who is as well well able to speak for him as any living man. "I think," said this gentleman, "that when this inter-oceanic canal scheme is matured you will hear from General Grant in a way that will do him honor. There is plenty of time yet; although, to be sure it would save some people a great deal of anxiety if he would hurry up. That canal scheme is going to be a success. Foreign capital is ready to be put in whenever Grant will accept control of the enterprise, and the chances are ninety-nine to one in favor of his acceptance, and that would take him out of the presidential field. Senor Thomas De Franco, representative of the French capitalists interested in the canal scheme, was interviewed this morning just as he was leaving this city (New York) for Washington, and he indorses the report that he is authorized by French capitalists to invest $30,000,000 in the scheme, and he insists that Grant shall be president of the company, if only as the honorary head of it. General Grant is immensely popular, he says, in Europe, and the French gentlemen earnestly wish him to accept the presidency, since by so doing it will not only give confidence to work abroad but will produce a like effect here. He was asked:

"Has a direct proposition been made to General Grant regarding his acceptance of the position?"

"There has been."

"Has the general consented to accept?"

"That is a question which I am not at liberty to answer just at this time. I go to Washington to-day to confer with gentlemen interested in this scheme, and after certain details shall have been arranged this question then will be settled definitely. I am led to believe, however, that General Grant will accept."

THE LATE COLLISION.

The Entire Blame Placed Upon a Dead Man.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—The report of the local board of the steam vessel inspectors concerning the collision on the 7th instant between the steamer Champion and the British ship Lady Octavia, declares that the disaster was wholly due to the absence of a proper lookout on the Champion. The board is of the opinion that the fault rests mainly with R. H. Leonard, the first mate of the Champion, and if he had survived his action should have been condemned in severe terms. The evidence shows that it was the Lady Octavia that ran into the Champion, but that under evidence the officers of the Octavia should be exonerated from all blame. The Champion appears to have been fully equipped, with life-saving appliances, and the loss of life would not have been so serious had the steamer kept afloat a few minutes longer. Credit is given to the officers and crew of the Lady Octavia for the prompt manner in which they went to the rescue of the passengers and crew of the wrecked steamer.

The Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—Secretary Schurz to-day received the following: Los Pinos, November 24.—We have information that the White River Utes are on their way, including Jack. We are now of the opinion that we shall be successful in carrying out your wishes—at all events we have patience enough to try it. So far as danger is concerned the commission have not given that a thought. They must take the chances. HATCH, Commissioner.

DENVER, Col., November 26.—Los Pinos dispatches state that up to Monday the hostile Indians had not returned. Ouray said the hostiles were arming, evidently fearing trouble. The commission do not expect to accomplish much more. It is reported that the plans of the campaign are already arranged—one column to march from Milk river, one from Utah and two from the south. The commission is still barricaded, and prepared to resist any attack.

The Big Brewery.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—The proposed consolidation of the beer brewing interests in this city may fail through the difficulty in satisfying each member in the appraisement of breweries. The committee on appraisement was to have reported to-morrow, but in view of the difficulties encountered the time has been extended to Saturday. Should the proposed general pool be abandoned, five of the largest breweries will consolidate and expect to be able to control the business and prevent disastrous competition.

NEWS AT THE CAPITOL.

THE other state depositories will soon be appointed.

COLONEL ADDA JOHNSON, of Cartersville, was at the capitol yesterday.

THE killing of fish with dynamite is creating a sensation in north Georgia. Legislation on this subject will be asked of the next legislature.

WM. MCRAE has been appointed judge and W. W. Humphries solicitor of the county court of Dodge county.

STATE SCHOOL COMMISSIONER ORR thinks there will be a lively competition for the location of the state normal school.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION.

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THE GATHERING SEERS

FILLING UP THE CAPITOL CORRIDORS

An Unintentional Glimpse Into the Forthcoming Message of Colonel Hayes—An Old Veteran Plodding His Way Along the Avenue—Experiments in Sorghum.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The president, in conversation, said that his message was nearly finished, and would be of about the same length as last year's document. It would contain nothing startling, nor would it treat other subjects than those that any intelligent person familiar with current events might readily anticipate. His views upon leading topics were so well known that he was not surprised to be informed that some of the papers had already published what purported to be correct reports of what the message was to contain, and in some respects these statements might be accurate. He had not, however, discussed the subject in his message outside of his cabinet, and, therefore, presumed that the publications in question were based entirely upon surmise.

There is the authority of a person who has read the message for saying that the president not only does not recommend the retirement of greenbacks, but that he affirmatively advises congress that no legislation be enacted in this particular. This ought to settle the reports that Secretary Sherman in his report will propose a gradual retirement of greenbacks, since it is not likely he will take issue with the president on this important question. The president will also probably suggest a discontinuance or temporary suspension of the coinage of the standard silver dollars; but the silverites exercise such a powerful influence in congress it is not unlikely that the production of this unpopular and undesirable coin will be interfered with this season. Doubtless if the coinage of these pieces at the rate of $2,000,000 per month is continued it will drive gold out of circulation.

The refunding of the five and six per cent bonds which mature in 1880 and 1881 into four per cents will, it is believed, be strongly urged by the president. The inability on the part of the public to purchase the latter issue of four per cents without paying the exorbitant premium which the clique of capitalists who control the bond market exact, will unquestionably impel congress to enact the law authorizing the new refunding operation possibly before the holidays, so as to put an end to further extortions in this particular. As has already been stated, our treaty obligations with foreign powers respecting trade-marks will be referred to by the president in recommending the passage of a law which will conform to the views of the supreme court, as expressed in its recent decision, declaring the present statutes unconstitutional. A bill on this subject will be prepared by the attorney-general. The message, it is said, will not overlook the question of reform in the civil service and the results attending the efforts of the administration in that direction. The usual account of our relations with foreign powers will be rendered, among these being the inter-oceanic canal, the fisheries controversy with England and the increase of postal facilities with South America and the West Indies. As indicated by the president to-day, the message will be a conservative state paper, like its predecessors from the same author.

A ROMANCE OF THE MILITARY SERVICE.

An old gentleman, bent with the weight of more than three score and ten years, has recently been noticed as one of the habitues of the office of the secretary of war. This old gentleman, like many others whose faces and forms are familiar in official circles, is seeking for justice. His case has the savor of romance. Forty-three years ago Lieutenant James Shaumburg, a young and dashing second lieutenant of dragoons, was stationed at Fort Des Moines, Iowa, where the flourishing city of that name now stands. His father lay sick unto death in New Orleans, and the young lieutenant applied for leave of absence to visit his parent. Leave was refused, and his tendered resignation, with three months leave of absence, was then accepted. He went to New Orleans and his father died shortly after. Before his three months' leave had expired President Jackson issued an order permitting officers who had resigned with leave of absence to be unexpired, and who chose to do so, to withdraw their resignations on condition that they immediately rejoined their commands. Lieutenant Shaumburg availed himself of this order and rejoined his command, which in the meantime had been ordered to the scene of the Florida war. His name was sent to the senate for promotion, to be first lieutenant in the Second dragoons. In a very short time after this he was greatly surprised to receive a notification from the war department that his resignation as first lieutenant was accepted. He wrote back explaining the circumstances, but without avail, and found himself thrust out of the army. He immediately came to Washington, and for these forty-three years has appealed successively to every president and secretary of war who has been in office for redress. General Jackson, after leaving the presidency, wrote a strong letter in favor of his reinstatement. President Tyler, just as he was going out of office, issued an order reinstating him, which President Polk revoked. Upon one occasion thirty-six senators signed a petition asking his reinstatement. General Grant took much interest in his case, but thought he ought to go to congress, and Secretary McCrary has advised him that now, after such a lapse of time, congress only has power to give him the desired relief. General Ewell, of the confederate army, and Generals Rucker, Phil. Kearney, P. St. Geo. Cooke and Hunter, of the union army, were second lieutenants in the second regiment of dragoons with Lieutenant Shaumburg.

SORGHUM SUGAR.

Dr. Collyer, the chemist of the agricultural department, referring to the experiments which have been made in making sugar from Indian corn and sorghum, said to-day: "If congress will give me ten acres of ground to experiment on next season, I will return twenty tons of raw sorghum sugar fully equal to the best raw cane sugar or forfeit my reputation; that is, two tons to the acre, and is a much better result than they reach on the average in Louisiana with the sugar cane. The corn crop of Illinois, for example," said Dr. Collyer, "is worth about $75,000 annually. If they will devote one-tenth of the acreage to sorghum, of the variety best suited to that latitude, they can raise sugar in amount equal to our whole annual importation, which is about $100,000,000 worth, and even this will only equal 50 per cent of the most favorable of my experiments. The secret," he continued, "now that the method of crystalization is understood, is simply in the time to gather the crop, and in this respect my experiments are complete and conclusive."

"What is the total cost of production?" the doctor was asked.

"Well, on that point I can't speak so definitely, but I see no reason why it should exceed three cents a pound. Raw sugar now costs a fraction more than six cents a pound, but about 45 per cent of that is for duties. We can certainly raise sugar from sorghum much cheaper than we can buy it abroad."

"How about the extent of territory adapted to the growth of sorghum?"

"Therein is the great advantage. All through the central belt of the states, and well into the north and south, sorghum can be grown with ease. I would not, for example, send the early amber to South Carolina, but would select a variety adapted to that climate. The advantage of the early amber, which is the species from which the successes in Illinois have been gained, is that it matures before the season gets too far past. In Louisiana it takes nine, and sometimes twelve months' close attention to the sugar-cane crop to bring it to a success. The cane, anyway, is not indigenous to Louisiana, but is an exotic."

THE GOVERNMENT'S TENNESSEE BONDS.

The government owns about $600,000 of Tennessee bonds as part of the Indian fund

Some republican politicians of the state have been here recently, urging the administration to sue the board to compel the payment of the interest in which the state has defaulted. The attorney-general, however, has decided that such a suit would not do.

FEDERAL STATISTICS.

WASHINGTON, November 26.—The statement furnished by the chief of the bureau of statistics, shows that the total excess of exports over the imports of merchandise during the months of September and October, 1879, was $61,278,000, as against an excess during the corresponding period last year of $48,860,000. The value of exports for the month of October, 1879, was greater than during any previous month in the history of the country. The excess of imports over the exports of gold and silver from July 1st to November 22d, amounted to more than $65,000,000.

HIGH WATER MARKS.

160 Persons Enroll Their Names—Total 1,829.

Last night the Drew temperance meetings were continued at the capitol. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. N. Keff Smith. Mr. John W. Drew then made a talk in which he forcibly presented the subject of temperance. Rev. N. Keff Smith also spoke and was heard with interest. The meeting was then turned into a sort of temperance love feast in which many good and encouraging things were said. The meeting last night gave the cause a great impulse and helped on to future success. The pledges were circulated and 160 names were appended. This makes the total number of signers in Atlanta 1,829, a wonderfully large number and a tribute to the energy of Mr. Drew. He is alive in the cause and wherever he goes makes a stir, a good commotion. To-night the meetings will be continued and a full attendance will be present. Last night the hall was well filled, and so it will be to-night.

AMONG OUR NEIGHBORS.

The News and Incidents of the Surrounding Country.

MACON, November 25.—Last night as I was taking in the town I stopped in to see our old friends Dick Loyall and Nute Wood—called to see them and nothing more. While setting in their place of business, talking about Atlanta and her progress, all at once I heard the sound of approaching footsteps. I turned my gaze toward the door and there I beheld the form of a large dog with a brown spot on his left ear and one on his back near his tail. The poor fellow came to me and very intelligently looked up in my face and wagged his tail and gave me an affectionate look out of his large dreamy eyes. Nute Wood said: "Tom, that's poor John Griffin's dog, 'Snooks.'" John Griffin—"Snooks"—both of those names were familiar. John Griffin was a bar-keeper in Macon for some years, but now sleeps in Rosewood cemetery, and poor old "Snooks" makes his home at the different bar-rooms where he is tenderly cared for by the friends of his master. This is the dog that was made to vote for Atlanta for the state capital, the only case of a dog voting on record. I am confident that every citizen of Atlanta will forgive "Snooks," for he knew what he was about, and some of the others did not.

OPELIKA DOTS.

OPELIKA, November 26.—The farmers generally are in fine spirits—the price of the staple such as to enable them to meet all their obligations for the present year. It is now selling for 11c per pound. Merchants say that their collections have never been better.

During the summer the negroes of east Alabama were much agitated over the "exodus." They met, organized committees, and appointed their Calebs and Joshuas to spy out the promised land, but since cotton has sold for a fair price, we hear but little of the Kansas movement.

Colonel L. F. McCay, democratic nominee for treasurer in 1872, but who since that time moved to Georgia, is on a visit to friends here.

We notice that our young fellow-townsman, Mr. Stanley Mellon, has moved to Atlanta. Mr. Mellon is with Clarke, the hatter. His removal was quite a loss to Opelika, for he was full of business.

The dwelling house of Mr. K. Edwards was, together with his furniture, totally destroyed last week. Fortunally Mr. E. was partially insured.

Opelika rejoices over the fact that Mr. Clapp, of Columbus, Ga., has established a steam laundry at Auburn, seven miles below this place.

THE CLEMENT ATTACHMENT IN COVINGTON.

COVINGTON, November 26.—Mr. T. M. White, a thoroughly practical and successful manufacturer of cotton of our county, and a brother of Mr. John White, of Athens, left on yesterday to visit Westminster, S. C., to examine the Clement attachment. Mr. W. has devoted the larger part of his life to manufacturing, and his determination to visit it, is itself sufficient to cause others to debate the subject. His report will be considered final with a number of our citizens as no one's opinion and judgment will be considered more conclusive as he has the entire confidence of our whole people. He says he corresponded with Mr. Clements, the inventor, during his lifetime, and was urged to visit him and take an interest, which he might have done had not the death of Mr C. intervened. A number of our citizens are investigating it. We confidently hope ere long to see one or more located in our county. We would like to see as many in use as we have steam gins now.

A NEW TRAIN.

Covington, Decatur, Kirkwood and Edgewood people were taken by surprise yesterday morning by the arrival of a brand new accommodation train with two new roomy and comfortable cars and a new locomotive named Kiddee. The whole arrangement is very neat. The cars accommodate 120 passengers, and was built at the Georgia railroad shops at Augusta, and reflects great credit on that company and its officers, who seem to want to do all they can for the traveling public between Covington and Atlanta. This accommodation trains are building up the line of the Georgia railroad very fast, and Atlanta will soon extend to Decatur.

THE BOOM IN CHATTANOOGA.

CHATTANOOGA, November 26.—The old board of mayor and aldermen retired last night and the new board installed. The retiring mayor, Hon. Jesse Hill, has administered the affairs of the city in a satisfactory manner to all. The total assets of the city for the last year were $141,409.13; total liabilities $97,690.24, giving an excess of assets of $43,418.89.

The Cincinnati Southern railway have finally located their depot, shops, etc., near the Alabama Great Southern railroad depot and will begin the erection of the necessary buildings immediately. There is only a gap of about ten miles to be finished and trains will begin running regularly by the 10th of December. The finishing of this road will give a new impetus to Atlanta manufactories as they will be enabled to get cheaper coal. The Soddy coal mines, celebrated for steam purposes, are only about 15 miles from the Western and Atlantic railroad, and the Cincinnati Southern passes directly over the Soddy lands. In a conversation with Major M. H. Clift, the manager of the mines, he informs us that he will do a good part by Atlanta, and will put coal there at very low rates, provided the consumers will co-operate with him. You may expect him in your city about the time the Cincinnati Southern is finished.

Business is booming; everything running to its fullest capacity; new enterprises are being set on foot; foundries being erected; others enlarged; planing mills being built, and prosperity generally hovering over the entire city.

THANKS FOR WHAT?

SOME thanks will be offered in Atlanta to day.

THE business men will give thanks for the good business boom during the season so far.

MANY will give thanks that during the year just closing the city has been remarkably healthy.

STOCKHOLDERS in the Atlanta cotton factory will give thanks at the increasing prosperity of that industry.

TEMPERANCE people give thanks because 1,669 pedestrians with blue ribbons can now pass by the saloons of the city without going in.

THOSE who have speculated in futures will give thanks that things have gone as well as they have—they might be worse.

SOME will give thanks that much coal and wood have not been required thus far this winter, and that there is a prospect of getting the former article some cheaper.

—MANY will give thanks that the weather for 1880 is arranged—that the new almanacs are out with a general assortment of weather to choose from in each month.

HAMMER AND HATCHET

FEARFUL AFFRAY ON BROAD STREET.

A Dispute Over Some Gate Posts Leads to a Probably Fatal Encounter With Hatchet and Hammer Between Messrs. Mullins and Bridger—The Details.

Yesterday, between eleven and twelve o'clock, one of the bloodiest affrays ever seen in Atlanta occurred just in front of Bridger's coal yard, on North Broad street. As the news spread over the city the excitement ran to the highest pitch, and hundreds of people rushed wildly to the scene of the rencounter. So dense was the crowd that for some time Broad street was entirely blocked, vehicles were forced to stop, and the sidewalk was literally jammed with excited men pressing forward to the coal yard and eager to drink in the particulars of the fierce fight. A CONSTITUTION reporter was promptly on the ground, and after a long struggle succeeded in elbowing his way through the seething mass of humanity and gathering the following details of this most unfortunate affair:

Mr. J. C. Bridger and Mr. J. H. Mullins—the former armed with a hatchet and the latter with a claw-hammer—were the combattants. Mr. Bridger had received a blow from the hammer in the hands of Mullins which gashed the right side of his upper lip from the mouth to the nostril, splintered two of his upper front teeth, and knocked out two of his lower front teeth. He was bleeding profusely as he passed through the crowd to the office of Dr. Todd, who dressed his wounds pronouncing them very painful, but not dangerous. Not so with Mullins who lay upon the sidewalk pale and blood-stained from a frightful wound upon the left side of the skull near the crown, inflicted by the blunt part of the hatchet used by Bridger. Dr. Dan Howell was summoned and, placing the wounded man in a carriage, conveyed him to his home in the suburbs out on Houston street. On the way he had convulsions. Upon reaching his house the convulsions came on again, when Dr. Howell gave him morphine and whisky and had him placed in bed.

Dr. Howell, realizing his desperate condition, despatched a messenger for Dr. Willis Westmoreland, who at once went out and proceeded about one o'clock to trephine the fractured skull. Nine fragments of skull were taken out, besides an additional piece about a quarter of an inch square, a small piece of hat and a tuft of hair, which, owing to the extreme force of the blow, had been driven in upon the brain. No one was allowed to see the wounded man, but the reporter was informed by Dr. Howell that the patient was simply lying there, his life trembling in the balance. The fracture is similar to that made upon Elwood Sheetz but considered far more dangerous.

The difficulty was the result of an old feud which had its origin about a year ago in a dispute about certain gates opening into an alley-way between the saloon of which Mullins is the proprietor and the coal-yard leased by Bridger. It seems that Bridger claimed the use of this alley-way as a part of the ground named in his lease. He also claimed to have placed the posts and gates at the entrance. Mullins disputed these claims last summer, and Bridger, rather than have a difficulty, abandoned the alley-way at that time, but still considered that the posts and gates which he claimed to have put at the entrance were his property. For more than a year no action was taken. But a short time ago Bridger decided to open a new alley-way just beyond Broad street bridge to his coal yard, and had the above named posts and gates removed to form the entrance. This revived the old quarrel, and on the day before yesterday while the workmen were putting in the posts, Mullins appeared upon the scene and ordered them to quit work, which they did. This was done in the absence of Bridger. On yesterday morning the work was resumed under the personal supervision of Bridger, who with hatchet and hinge in hand, was himself assisting the workmen. Mullins appeared again, and having called Bridger out, was upon the point of speaking when Bridger asked him if he was the man who had ordered his workmen to stop their work on the preceding day. Mullins replied that he was, and said that the posts were his property. Bridger gave him the lie. Mullins gave Brider the damned lie, whereupon Bridger struck at him with the hatchet, Mullins warding the blow off with his arm. Then they talked the matter over coolly for a time, but failing to agree, hot words ensued, when Mullins remarked that if Bridger would put that hatchet down he would thrash him. Some say that just here Bridger attempted again to strike Mullins with the hatchet, and some say he didn't. At any rate Mullins stepped back and looked around the sidewalk for something with which to fight. Finding nothing he rushed into the small grocery next door to the coal office and seized a claw hammer. Mr. Scudder, the proprietor, caught hold of him and tried to restrain him. But he pulled away remarking that he would not be run over in that way by any man. By this time a small crowd had collected in front of the grocery and as Mullins passed out with the hammer several men tried to keep him back; but he pushed by them, and walking up to Bridger, who was still standing in front of the coal office, cursed him, when they closed in, Mullins striking Bridger upon the lip with the hammer, and Bridger immediately returning the blow with the hatchet, felling him to the sidewalk, and, according to eye witnesses, striking him a second time after he had fallen. Mr. Scudder rushed up to Bridger and said, "Don't hit him again; you've killed him now."

This ended the difficulty.

There may be slight errors in this report, but in the main the reporter thinks it is correct. He gathered his information from the best eye witnesses to the unfortunate affray.

Mr. Bridger gave bond for his appearance at Justice Tanner's court, where his preliminary trial will take place at eleven o'clock to-day. Both gentlemen are well-known in Atlanta, and the violent collision created a profound sensation throughout the city, the slightest allusion to it being sufficient to collect a crowd upon the shortest notice.

LATER.

At a late hour last night Mr. Mullins was still living, but in a very precarious condition. The convulsions did not return, but he complained of violent pains in his head, and his mind wandered. He is allowed to see no one, not even his wife. His case is in the hands of Dr. Dan Howell, having been turned over to him by Dr. Westmoreland. So great was the force of the blow upon his skull that the handle of the hatchet was shivered. His condition is well nigh hopeless.

Fulton Superior Court.

HON. GEORGE HILLYER, JUDGE, PRESIDING.

The superior court of Fulton county met at 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning with Hon. George Hillyer on the bench, and resumed the trial of the case of The State vs. Nat Anderson, charged with the murder of E. Brown.

During the evening previous the case was argued until a late hour of the night.

Mr. A. R. Jones opened the argument for the prosecution, and was followed by Mr. John A. Wimpey for the defense, who was followed by Mr. Jeffries, also for the defense. All of the arguments were able and each speech made thoroughly canvassed the various prominent points in the case.

Yesterday morning as soon as the court was convened in session Solicitor Hill opened his argument for the state. Mr. Hill spoke about two hours and made a very interesting and thorough speech, bringing out all of the main points in the case. The jury was then charged by Judge Hillyer and retired about half past 11 o'clock. The jury remained out all of the afternoon and at a late hour last night had failed to find a verdict.

The jury came out at 10 o'clock and rendered a verdict of voluntary manslaughter.

The case of Christopher Simons vs. the City of Atlanta was then placed on trial. The evidence and argument was heard and the case submitted to the jury who, failing to find a verdict, were discharged at half past four o'clock and a mistrial declared.

The remainder of the day was then consumed hearing motions and taking orders.

Court then took a recess until Friday morning, to-day being Thanksgiving day, when the civil docket will be attacked.

We understand that before sentence is passed on Nat Anderson the entire twelve jurymen will make an affidavit and present it to Judge Hillyer, asking that a recommendation of mercy be added to the verdict rendered by them. Nine of the jurymen, we learn, were in favor of embodying the recommendation in the verdict rendered yesterday, and that the other three were inclined that way, but being under the impression that a recommendation would avail nothing, did not add the appeal to the verdict. If the jury hands in the affidavit to-day it will save the prisoner many years of punishment, as Judge Hillyer will undoubtedly favorably consider the unanimous wish of the jury.

Mr. Jeffries, although he has lost his case, cannot but feel satisfied that he did all that was in his power to save his client. He was highly complimented by many of the leading members of the bar yesterday for the able manner in which he had fought every inch of damaging evidence in the case.

Crimes Elsewhere.

PUEBLO, COL., November 26.—The litigation has broken out worse than ever over the Bull Domingo mine of Silver Cliff. Shafer, who sold the mine to Lend & Dordey, of New York, claims that he was to have one-fourth of the mine, and that the parties attempted to freeze him out after securing the title to the property. He has attached the mine and asked for a receiver, and has brought suit for $200,000 damages.

PETERSBURG, VA., November 26.—The counsel in the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Merrel, who shot and killed E. M. Hicks at Weldon, have waived examination and trial, and the case has been laid over to the March term of the county court of Halifax, North Carolina, for final hearing, and the prisoner remanded to jail until that time.

GALVESTON, TEX., November 26.—The News' dispatch from Marshall says that the case of The State vs. Currie, for the murder of Porter, was again postponed until April on account of the absence of witnesses for the prosecution. A fine of $500 was entered against Barrymore, Miss Cummings and Harvey, they having forfeited their recognizances.

FOREIGN FLASHES.

The New French Cable—Mr. Gladstone's Electoral Canvass.

LONDON, November 26.—Arrived, the steamer Lake Champlain, from Montreal and Quebec. The Lake Champlain came in collision with the bark J. Harland from Ardrossan for New York, and the latter vessel was sunk. The crew were saved. The steamer had her bows damaged.

The Standard in its financial article this morning says: The notable feature in the telegraphs yesterday was the upward movement in the Anglo American and direct United States cable shares on the rumors that the working of the new French cable will be unavoidably postponed for some time.

A dispatch from Cabul to the Standard says the weather there is very cold, the thermometer marking twenty degrees. The most of the European troops have been sheltered in huts. Telegraphic communication with Cabul and Candahar is now open, and the morning papers publish dispatches from both those points dated yesterday.

Mr. Gladstone, on receiving the liberal address here, made a long speech. He insisted that a dissolution of parliament ought to have taken place ere now, but said that the government abstains therefrom because it knows that the country is against it, and also because it desires to be free for a year to give England and Europe new surprises.

RUSSIA.

LONDON, November 26.—A dispatch from Rome to the Times says: The empress of Russia, whose ill health suggested her removal from Conness to Florence, has been obliged to postpone her journey on account of increased sickness.

The correspondent of the Daily News at St. Petersburg says: The Golos publishes a leading editorial article showing a marked change of feeling here towards Persia. Evidently the relations between the two countries are not now on a cordial or friendly footing. The tone of the Golos' article seems to confirm the recent intelligence of an understanding between England and Persia, and of the tendency of the latter to "throw in her lot with England rather than with Russia.

The Danites.

Boston Herald

There is always a certain something about a play which treats of California life which is deeply interesting to the people of New England states, and however many times it may have been played, it always seems to stand as something new. The play of "The Danites" is one that is well known to the people of Boston, and the present cast has made it more of a favorite than almost any other cast could have done, and yet, one would judge, from those present at the Howard Athenæum last evening, that it was the first night of an entirely new play. It is quite possible to agree with other critics and speak of "The Danites" as a poem, and yet it would be more proper to call it by its true name—a poetical drama. The shadows of the mountains are upon it, and the golden sunlight that lingers in the glens illumines it with a radiance far greater and more intense than its author could have ever hoped for. The rugged nature and childlike simplicity of the pioneer are shown, wedded to a perfect man, and the whole, poetical as it is, is never without the proper dramatic elements. It is hardly necessary to speak of Mr. McKee Rankin's rendition of the part of Sandy. He has shown the people of Boston what he could do, and received the praise of the press without laying himself open to any blame. Mrs. McKee Rankin's Billy Piper is artistically beautiful, and rendered with a fidelity to nature which makes it more pleasing than any of the good things this really good actress has ever done. With two such actors in the cast, it is little wonder that Joaquin Miller's fanciful play has achieved the wonderful success which it has met with.

New Firm and Fresh Goods.

It is always a pleasure to direct public attention to a new firm in Atlanta, and doubly so, when the "make-up" of the company is composed of prompt, reliable and energetic gentlemen. In another column of this morning's CONSTITUTION will be found a notice from Messrs. Mickelberry & Sims, successors to J. M. Lee, calling the attention of our citizens, and the public generally, to a large and select assortment of Groceries, Grain, Fruits, Dressed Poultry, Butter, Eggs, in fact such articles as are usually kept in first class houses of similar character.

Messrs. Mickelberry & Sims are young men, but matured in all those desirable characteristics which constitute live, industrious, prompt and worthy business men. Fortunate in having ample means, in having an established reputation, and having secured the generous patronage given Mr. Lee, we are gratified at our ability to indorse their claims for a greatly enlarged trade.

A Heavy Railroad Purchase.

NEW YORK, November 26.—It is officially announced this afternoon that the negotiations pending for some time past between foreign and domestic bankers, represented by Drexel, Morgan & Co. and F. F. Morgan & Co., of London, and W. H. Vanderbilt for the purchase of $25,000,000 of New York Central stock were successfully concluded to-day. It is understood that the bankers take $15,000,000 now with the option of $10,000,000 more at 120.

THEATRICAL ITEMS.

THE Midgets are in Raleigh this week.

THE Wallack troupe are in Corinth, Miss.

MISS KATE THAYER is singing her way south.

MRS. OATES is booked for Charlotte, December 5th.

MISS DARLING is playing Julia in the "Hunchback," in Richmond.

KATIE PUTNAM is amusing the theatre habitues in Selma, Ala.

STRAKOSCH'S, Italian opera troupe, are playing at the French opera house, New Orleans.

THE wardrobe of MISS Fannie Davenport, in the play of Pique, is valued at $1,000.

THE southern trip of Doud Byron has been very successful.

CHARLES WING is organizing a company for Agnes Herndon. The company in a strong one. The route will lay entirely south.

FANNY DAVENPORT, Mary Anderson, Lotta, McCullough, Murphy, Robson and Crane have a better general business this season than ever before.

A PLEASANT TALK

WITH A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISHMAN

The Visit of Mr. W. B. Forwood, President of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce—What he Thinks of Various Things of Importance—A Charming Talker.

For several days past it has been known in business circles that Mr. W. B. Forwood, one of the most distinguished merchants of Liverpool, would pay Atlanta a visit. Mr. Forwood is a member of the firm of Leach, Harrrison & Forwood, of Liverpool, and Pine, Forwood & Co., of New York. He is president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce; president of the international cotton exchange, and president of the American chamber of commerce, of Liverpool, and alderman of the city of Liverpool. He is making a rapid tour of America, on business, and had arranged to stop in Atlanta for the purpose of seeing Mr. H. P. Forwood, of the firm of Prince, Forwood & Jordan, St. Louis. Colonel W. A. Bedell, who represents these firms in Atlanta, informed us on yesterday that our distinguished visitor had arrived. A member of THE CONSTITUTION staff called at the Kimball to pay his respects to Mr. Forwood and see if he had anything to say that would be of interest to the people of Georgia.

We found Mr. Forwood a tall, pleasant looking gentleman, of quick though affable manner, and an unusually frank and approachable face. He was much younger than we had expected to find him, not showing over thirty years. He modestly assented to our request for a talk, saying that he should be pleased to answer any question that was asked, provided he could do so intelligently.

A NEW VIEW OF IRELAND.

Of course the first topic touched upon was the Irish question. Mr. Forwood was asked whether or not there was much suffering and discontent in Ireland as had been represented.

"There is not," he replied, "nothing like it. For the past ten years the Irish people have been wonderfully prosperous. I am certain of this. The number of paupers returned, the accumulations in the savings bank, and the general and special statistics of production and consumption are convincing proof that Ireland has been the most prosperous part of the United Kingdon for the past ten years. There is no such suffering or destitution as is represented. Quite the contrary you may consider me authority on this point."

"What then is the cause of the present outbreaks?"

"Political agitation. The Irish are an impulsive people—easily aroused and easily led. There are in Ireland always a class of agitators, such as Parnell, who take advantage of any occasion to rouse the people into opposition to England. The past year the crops in Ireland were poor—though not near so poor as in England. The agitators at once seized this chance for making a row. They advised their people not to pay the rents unless the landlords would make enormous concessions. They argued that the crops were poor and that the landlords should make compromises. After they had carried this point they then began to urge the people to form anti-rent leagues, and prevent any one paying rent who felt inclined to do so. These clubs were formed, and the renters were put on notice that if they paid their rent they would do so at their personal peril."

"What will be the outcome of this agitation?"

"Nothing serious. The government is very firm, and you know we have a strong government. Some of the men who have been making seditious speeches have been arrested. They will be tried by a jury of their countrymen, and if found guilty they will be punished. That will be the end of it. You see, there is no material reason for the discontent in Ireland. It is purely political trouble, and is brought about by the professional agitators. It will die out without any trouble. The great mass of the Irish people are happy and contented."

THE TURKISH QUESTION AND BEACONSFIELD'S POLICY.

"Is there any danger of a collision between England and Russia?"

"None whatever. England simply insists that Turkey shall keep the terms of agreement. Russia is just as much interested in good government in Turkey as England can be, and there is no probability of a collision on any issues that are now between the two nations."

"Has Lord Beaconsfield strengthened himself by his administration?"

"Very much so. I am a strong conservative, and of course prejudiced in favor of the government. But I am sure that the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield has very much strengthened the ministry. It has been brilliant and successful. Almost everybody acknowledges that by his firmness and sagacity he saved us from a fearful war with Russia. Those who disagreed with him when he took this course must agree in the light of its results that it was wise. The people throughout the kingdom had unbounded confidence in his sagacity and wisdom, and in his tact. In times of peril, and when the slightest m stake might result in war, these things count very heavily to his credit. His cabinet is a strong one, and I should say that the ministry was much stronger with the people than when it was first put in power."

"When will it go to the country?"

"The present parliament will be dissolved by limitation one year from next March. The seven years will then expire. But I look for a dissolution early next spring. Of course the ministry will select the best time to make its appeal to the country for re-election, and if the Irish agitation could only be subdued by next spring I think Lord Beaconsfield would then think it best to go to the country. I think the conservatives will carry the country. The late liberal triumphs were nothing in a political sense. The issues tried in those polls were almost entirely local. The elections were mainly municipal and cannot be taken to indicate anything in a political way."

THE QUEEN AND THE ROYAL FAMILY.

"What is the estimation in which the English people hold Queen Victoria?"

"They love her very devotedly, and history will write her a great queen. She has reigned for over forty years, and has seen crisis after crisis come and go, and England has been steered safely and with honor through them all. The queen has had much more to do with moulding the affairs and shaping the policy of England than any one would suppose. One of her statesmen said to me not long since: "The queen is the hardest worked woman in her kingdoms." She observes everything most carefully, and has a marvelous knowledge of diplomacy and state-craft. Her ministers not only respect her position, but have the utmost confidence in her wisdom, and good judgment. Her "Life of the Prince Consort" shows what influence she has had in shaping England's course. She is conscientious, devoted and strong, and her place in history will be a foremost one."

"Does she gratify the people with much display?"

More now than for the past few years. For many years her subjects kept silent through respect to her grief—but after ten or twelve years had passed since the death of her husband they began to demand that she end her period of mourning. Many thought it weakness in her to give herself up entirely to her grief, but all honored her for her love."

"How old is the queen?"

"She is now 61 years old. She comes of a long-lived stock and her subjects hope that she may continue her reign over England for many years to come."

"What of the prince of Wales?"

"He is very popular and very accomplished and the British people have the fullest confidence in him. All the stories of his dissolute life and his bad habits are false and wicked. It is possible that during his life he has done some trifling things that were indiscreet in him, but that would have been nothing in any one else. The people are thoroughly satisfied that when he becomes king, the kingdom will be wisely ruled. He is growing more and more like his great grandfather

The Constitution.

During the coming year—a year that will witness the progress and culmination of the most interesting political contest that has ever taken place in this country—every citizen and every thoughtful person will be compelled to rely upon the newspapers for information. Why not get the best? Abroad THE CONSTITUTION is recognized, referred to and quoted from as the leading southern journal—as the organ and vehicle of the best southern thought and opinion—and at home its columns are consulted for the latest news, the freshest comment, and for all matters of special and current interest. THE CONSTITUTION contains more and later telegraphic news than any other Georgia paper, and this particular feature will be largely added to during the coming year. All its facilities for gathering the latest news from all parts of the country will be enlarged and supplemented. THE CONSTITUTION is both chronicler and commentator. Its editorial opinions, its contributions to the drift of current discussion, its humorous and satirical paragraphs, are copied from one end of the country to the other. It aims always to be the brightest and the best—newsy, original and piquant. It aims particularly to give the news impartially and fully, and to keep its readers informed of the drift of current discussion by liberal but concise quotations from all its contemporaries. It aims, in short, to more than ever deserve to be known as "the leading southern newspaper." Bill Arp will continue to contribute his unique letters, which grow in savory humor week by week. "Old Si" will add his quaint fun to the collection of good things, and "Uncle Remus" has in preparation a series of negro myth legends, illustrating the folk-lore of the old plantation. In every respect THE CONSTITUTION for 1880 will be better than ever.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION is a carefully edited compendium of the news of the week and contains the best and freshest matter to be found in any other weekly from a daily office. Its news and miscellaneous contents are the freshest and its market reports the latest.

THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR.

This, the best, the most reliable and most popular of southern agricultural journals, is issued from the printing establishment of THE CONSTITUTION. It is still edited by Mr. W. L. JOSLIN, and is devoted to the best interests of the farmers of the south. It is sent at reduced rates with the Weekly edition of THE CONSTITUTION.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily Constitution.....$ 10 00 a year.
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ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 27, 1879.

PROFESSOR BAIRD, of the fish commission, not content with the stocking of the lakes, ponds and rivers of the country with valuable food fishes, is trying to stock the sea with desirable salt-water varieties. He has already added the pole flounder and the tile-fish to the Atlantic markets, and he hopes to induce the cod to go much farther south than it has done of late years. He also expects to make halibut plenty in the waters off the coast of the United States.

BUTLER made a very good fight this year. The republican vote shows a falling off, as compared with last year's, of 12,593. The regular democratic vote and prohibition vote were each slightly decreased, while Butler got 286 more votes than he did last year. Talbot last year had a majority over all of 13,215; this year Long's majority is only 1,860. Butler has already begun his new canvass with all the determination and skill that he is master of.

THE commission that Secretary Schurz sent to the country of the Utes makes headway very slowly behind their barricades. They are taking the chances of losing their lives, with a very small chance of securing the delivery of the murderers of Thornburg and Meeker for trial. Ouray is true, but no one has power enough to compel the hostiles to leave their strongholds in the mountains for the sake of being hung by Pale Faces. They covet no such honors.

INASMUCH as neither New York nor Indiana is absolutely certain to go democratic next year, the Indianapolis Sentinel thinks Mr. Hendricks should be nominated for president, and some strong New Yorker for vice-president. This looks to us very much like putting the cart before the horse. With such a ticket the job of carrying New York would fall upon Mr. Hendricks, and there is no evidence before the people to show that he is exceptionally strong in that state.

THE writ of error in the Virginia miscegenation case is not returnable until the second Monday in next October, and the offending miscegenationist is languishing in a Virginia prison. His northern admirers are therefore trying to obtain an advance of the case, and the question whether under the rules the court can set a-day in the present term, will soon be heard. The case is that of John C. Tinsley, colored, who married a white woman in Washington in 1877, and immediately went to Virginia to reside.

CURRIE, who murdered the actor Porter, cannot be tried until April, because the people who were with Porter when he was shot down by the Texas ruffian will not go to Marshall as witnesses. This course on their part does not show a proper respect for either the actor who was stricken down or the law. It is a duty they owe to the country, and to their calling in particular, to go to the scene of the murder whenever they are assured that the trial of Currie will be brought on. Until they do so, no one has a right to say one word against Texas justice.

The New York Vote.

We have at last the official footings and declaration of the New York election. We give the result in tabular form:

GOVERNOR.		COMPTROLLER.	
Cornell, R.....	418,636	Wadsworth, R..	439,189
Robinson, D.....	375,777	Olcott, D.....	432,816
Kelly, Tam.....	77,494	Wadsworth's plu.,	6,373
Lewis, G'k.....	19,706		
Moats, Pro.....	4,488	ATTORNEY GENERAL.	
Cornell over Robinson, 42,859. Majority against Cornell, 52,859.		Ward, R.....	437,267
		Schoonmaker, D	431,749
		Ward's plu.,	4,524.
LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.		STATE ENGINEER.	
Hoskins, R.....	435,222	Seymour, D.....	439,615
Potter, D.....	435,140	Soule, R.....	425,591
Hoskin's plu.,	182.	Seymour's plu.,	14,024
SECRETARY OF STATE.		STATE TREASURER.	
Carr, R.....	430,001	Wendell, R.....	436,297
Beach, D.....	434,146	Mackin, D.....	433,343
Carr's plu.,	1,855.	Wendell's plu.,	2,910.

This table does not include 2,584 scattering votes for governor, mostly cast for the candidate of the socialists. The total vote was 898,083—or about 115,000 less than the vote for president in 1876.

Mr. Cornell received 71,000 less votes than Edwin D. Morgan, the republican candidate for governor, did in 1876. "Beginning," says the New York Times, "with 1875, the declining course of republican strength in the state may be represented as follows: 1875, 49.03 per cent; 1876, 48.12 per cent; 1877, 47.26 per cent; 1878, 47.21 per cent; 1879, 46.66 per cent." We certainly need not call any other witness to show the general condition of the republican vote in New York. All accounts agree that it was brought out in the late election with great difficulty and at great expense.

The democratic vote—that is, Robinson and Kelly's vote—was in round numbers 456,000—or about 63,000 less than the vote that Governor Robinson received in 1876, when he was elected by about 30,000 majority. The falling off was very heavy, but it was about 8,000 less than the republican fall-off.

It is difficult to draw any very positive conclusions from these facts; for they afford hope to both sides. They make New York the battle ground of 1880 that both parties will contest the most stubbornly. The smallness of this year's vote really deprives it of any conclusive significance; and perhaps the best source of democratic comfort is found in the steady decline of republican strength, and in the internal dissensions of that party. It presented an united front on election day, but behind all this was a world of dissatisfaction and hair-pulling. Conkling now controls the party in the state, and will undoubtedly conduct it regardless of the wishes of those who are opposed to him in the party. He nominated Cornell, and he ran about 20,000 votes behind the ticket that he headed. If the democrats had been united, Cornell would have been beaten 34,000 votes—or about Governor Robinson's majority in 1876.

The difference between Mr. Cornell's vote and that of his associates on the ticket cannot be readily accounted for. The difference in round numbers is 20,000. The difference between the combined vote of Kelly and Robinson and that of their common associates on the two tickets is also 20,000 in round numbers. In other words, the republican sub-ticket ran ahead 20,000 votes, and the democratic sub-ticket ran behind 20,000 votes. It is simply useless to try to account for this kind of swapping in a vote of nearly a million.

It is sufficient to know that the democratic vote, in the face of division and general demoralization, shows a comparative gain over 1876, the vote for governor being the test. Thousands upon thousands of democrats were too disgusted with the quarrelings of their leaders to vote at all. They stayed at home. There is absolutely nothing in the result to create discouragement in the democratic ranks. The state is, and ever since 1874 has been, democratic. The vote for Robinson and Kelly simply attests the fact that the democrats are entitled to from 30,000 to 50,000 majority in the state. Perhaps the plurality of 34,000 in the late election is a true test of the strength of the two parties. Kelly men by the thousands voted for Cornell; anti-Conkling men scratched Cornell, and there was no end to the swapping and manipulation of votes. Out of all the confusion the democrats achieved a vote 34,000 greater than that of the republicans. On this we may safely rest. If a man can be found who can poll next year the full democratic vote of New York, that man can carry New York against the republican party, no matter who its nominee may be, as surely as the sun will rise this blessed Thanksgiving morning.

A Talk With an Englishman.

It is seldom that so much of interest and information is contained in a casual interview as is given in the off-hand talk between Mr. Forwood, the president of the Liverpool chamber of commerce, and a CONSTITUTION man, which is printed elsewhere this morning. Mr. Forwood is our authority on the subjects of which he speaks, and gives his views with the directness and definiteness of a man of business. We could not help contrasting the straightforward, sensible generalizations of Mr. Forwood with the finnicking, shambling utterances of Sir George Campbell, who was the last visitor from merrie England. We believe after a careful review of the situation that Sir George never had but one definite idea while he was in America, and that was when Mr. Newt Tumlin confronted him and discussed the convertability of the negro and the mule.

Mr. Forwood is one of the best types of the first-class merchant. The man of affairs who, dealing with the world, has broadened his views of things and made him cosmopolitan in sentiment as well as reflection and observation. He discusses all questions with fairness and impartiality, and thus manages to throw into even his casual conversations an amount of interest and importance. We invite the attention of our readers to the subjects discussed in our talk with Mr. Forwood. If he would only take time to envolume his views of America, the result would be a book besides which the technical observations of Sir George Campbell would appear insignificant indeed.

Some Words with the Republicans.

While we are all engaged in flouting and belittling the rumors of the alleged Grant movement in the south, we must again insist that the fact that such a rumor is possible is one of the symptoms of a condition that cannot be too carefully studied by the political scientists of the north. It is a symptom thoroughly in sympathy with the situation in which the people of the south find themselves fifteen years after a war in which they were compelled to submit to inevitable defeat and all the consequent disasters thereof, and, as such, is worthy of the most careful study by those at the north who are really interested in the future of the government—the thinkers—the real leaders of public opinion—the moulders of public sentiment. As a matter of course, we do not allude to the editors of partisan newspapers. These men have already treated of the rumor in a coarse and superficial way, and their conclusions are as various and as different as the special stupidity of each. The editor of the New York Tribune regards the rumor as evidence of an intention on the part of the south to put in execution a very paltry political trick, and the editor gives it as his opinion that the conception is altogether too cunning. The editor of the Chicago Tribune furiously declares that it is evidence of a conspiracy on the part of desperate southern rebels to destroy the government, and he thereupon places himself unequivocally upon the platform of the southern democrats by declaring in favor of state rights and United States rights under the federal constitution. This would be a very hopeful sign, but for the probability that to-morrow the editor will declare that the nation (with an N weighing twenty tons) is absolute and paramount in all departments and in all directions. The southern papers denounce the alleged movement as ridiculous, but they get no further in the discussion of the causes that produced the rumor—that made it possible—than the northern papers; and between them all the suggestive moral of a phenomenon full of significance is likely to be lost upon the public mind. Whether its significance is to be lost upon the leaders of public opinion at the north remains to be seen.

It has become apparent that the south is wholly dependent for the peace, political prosperity and liberty of her people upon the intelligence of the north. If that intelligence fails to comprehend the situation, or if, by reason of the confusion of partisan politics, it misinterprets the position of the south, the most sanguine of our people can see very little hope for the future. It may be said, therefore, that the future, not only of the south, but of the whole country, depends upon the intelligence of the section which was successful in war and is now dominant in politics. Thoughtful observers will perceive that the realissue is not one between political parties merely, nor between the north and south. The issue is between the intelligence and the prejudice of the north. It is a feud between sectionalism on the one hand and conservatism on the other—between the spirit that would shut the south out from all participation in the government and the spirit that would recognize the rights and liberties of our people as a necessary condition of the continuation of the republic. To superficial observers, the contest appears to be between two political parties—one endeavoring to secure control of the spoils of office and the other making a most strenuous and unscrupulous effort to retain control. In truth, there is such a contest going on, and it is to be feared that this fact will operate to confuse the people and to blind them to the importance of the real contest which is now taking place between the intelligence and the blind prejudice of the people of the north. Momentous issues depend upon the result of this struggle, and it is small wonder that the south, which is a spectator and not an active participant, should exhibit symptoms of concern; for although she is not and cannot be a participant in the struggle, in the very nature of things she will participate in the results.

The Grant movement in the south is ridiculous, to be sure, by reason of its feebleness, and even those who support it give reasons therefor that are as superficial as the criticisms to which they give rise; but in spite of all this, it is a symptom which must strike thoughtful people—especially thoughtful people at the north—as exceedingly significant: the more so since it cannot be regarded as a result. Herein lies the difficulty which has thus far surrounded the discussion of the matter both at the north and at the south. The Grant movement—indeed, we will be more particular, as well as more plausible, and say the rumor of a Grant movement—in this section has been persistently regarded as the result of a situation; whereas it is merely the forerunner of a contingency, and as such its significance is impressive. Treated from any other point of view, it becomes ridiculous and absurd; viewed in this light it becomes sufficiently ominous to arrest the attention of men who really love their country. It is the forerunner of a contingency which rampant sectionalism bids fair to precipitate unless the intelligence of the north, which is now the sole hope of the south and of the country, shall give that sectionalism a decided check. It is the symptom of that instinct which operates upon communities as well as upon individuals, and which bids them look to their self-preservation. It is a symptom of that feeling which, hundreds of times during the past few years, we have endeavored to outline in these columns, when, in commenting upon the political situation we have told the people of the north that, although we of this section protest against the centralizing threats and tendencies of the republican party—that, while the people of the south believe in the rights of the states under the constitution, and protest against their destruction—nevertheless, we are unwilling that our attitude upon these issues, albeit the issues are vital, should serve as an excuse for the perpetuation of sectionalism. Since the surrender at Appomatox, whenever the south has found the people of the north insisting upon any measure their reply has been, "So be it." This is our answer to every argument the republicans can make; and we say to them now, as we have frequently said, that if it is really their desire to destroy the rights of the states, so be it. If it is really their desire to consolidate all the political powers and functions of the people in a nation with a twenty-ton N to designate it, so be it. If it is their purpose to place a strong man at the head of the government—a man strong enough to defy the organic law—so be it. Thus far the south is at the mercy of the north. Further than this, the power of the south ceases to be passive and it must astonish no republican patriot when the last "so be it" is said, the people of this section proceed to look out for themselves. Will our esteemed contemporaries, the organs, think of these things?

THE venerable editor of the Washington Republican looks with great disfavor upon the alleged Grant boom in the south. Isn't the venerable editor too old to allow himself to be swayed by jealousy? What does he care so long as he is made keeper of the privy seal or becomes grand custodian of the posset?

IT is some consolation to remember that General Ewing is still a member of congress.

WHEN the editor of the Chicago Tribune steps boldly on the southern democratic platform in the matter of state rights, we tremble for the platform: particularly when he announces in a stage whisper that he has his famous twenty-ton, breech-loading N in his hip-pocket.

WE are glad to observe that the Lacrosse Democrat, edited by Brick Pomeroy, is to be made a genuine newspaper.

MR. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of New York, one of the most engaging professional republicans of the period, has gone to Louisiana to take part in the campaign in that state. We sometimes get confused as to names: but isn't this the same Mr. Woodford who went to Yazoo and cleared the Kemper county murderers. Because if he is the man, he will do good work in Louisiana for the democrats.

THE strong-minded Ohio republicans are beginning to call John Sherman's attention to the fact that the Ohio river hasn't resumed.

THE N with which your Uncle Joey Medill spells nation has to be hauled around the composing-room of the Chicago Tribune on a pair of trucks. The N with which we spell a nass isn't as large as this, but it is a good big fat one.

IT will now be claimed that Donn Piatt is in correspondence with an Okolona statesman.

THERE is a story now going the rounds that Mr. Abraham Hewitt's ground of offence against Mr. Tilden is that the latter refused to reimburse him for funds spent in the campaign of 1876. Mr. Hewitt should vindicate himself by running for president on what might be termed defraud issue.

WE assure Mr. Hendricks that if he is still opposed to Mr. Tilden, it is impossible for him to find repose in the same republic with our friend Watterson. In the interest of harmony, Mr. Hendricks should go further west.

THE fact that Woodford, the republican missionary who has gone to Louisiana, is a Grant man ought to arouse John Sherman to a sense of the dangers surrounding him in that quarter. Would it be imprudent for him to give Mrs. Jenks her head—as it were—and let her pace a few heats among the able witnesses and voters of that state? Something must be done.

DID it ever occur to Mr. Medill, of Chicago, and his brethren in the business, that the late lamented French empire was represented by a large N?

IT is now stated that a choice cargo of Kentucky yeomanry is to be imported into Indiana to offset republican importations. Of course, we are not in favor of such things; we are not even in favor of the democrats in Iowa stuffing the ballot-boxes; but if it must be done, the proper persons ought to see to it that the democratic gang outnumbers the republican plants.

THE question is, has Mr. Blaine carried Maine? And if he hasn't carried Maine what has he carried?

THUS far General Grant hasn't swung himself into St. Louis. Undoubtedly he is afraid he couldn't resist the appeals of the good Deacon McKee and the equally good McCullough. They would compel him to unbosom himself.

CAMPAIGN CHARLEY, of Ohio, will never get done being glad that he was elected. He is still prancing around looking as proud as a tin horse hitched to a red express wagon.

THE Hon. Gum Blair is as quiet as a pickaninny with a splinter in its foot. If Mr. Tilden is the manager we take him to be he will put a postage stamp over the Hon. Gum.

THE friends of Schuyler Colfax complain that he has been badly used. This is true. Since he went out of office stealing has been made the highest form of republican honesty.

IN GENERAL.

—Spain will have an international exhibition in 1881.

—The three degrees of comparison in Wall street are "stick, stock, stuck."

—The Zulus may be savages, but they have no national game.

—The first shad of the season has been caught at Jacksonville, Fla.

—There never was, and never will be, a better time to let stock speculations alone.

—Justice Field looks like Tennyson; but we are proud, as an American, to say that Mr. Field never writes poetry.

—An unknown individual rises to remark that a woman will never button anything which she can pin.

—It is rumored that the name of Gilbert and Sullivan's new opera, now in preparation, is "Paul and Mabel."

—Mr. Gladstone writes that the next election will be the most important of the twelve in which he has taken part.

—The latest report is that the Princess Louise went to England to escape the Hanlan-Courtney row.

—Keep your eye on Grant when he visits this city. If he passes his plate for a third piece of pie it means an empire.

—Lord Beaconsfield's theatric transportation of 7,000 sepoys into European waters last year cost, according to Mr. Lowe, $5,355,000; $765 per man.

—Excellent prospects for the Northern Pacific railroad are reported by General Manager Sargent, and it is promised that the entire road will be completed in 1883.

—Ex-Empress Eugenie left Paris for Madrid Friday, an hour after Princess Christina set out for the same place. One went to the bedside of a dying mother, the other to become the bride of a king.

—Two and a half millions additional national bank notes have been put into circulation since the first of the present month and it is probable that during this week a half million more will be added.

—Martin Luther, in his "Table Talk" says: "Defects of a preacher are soon spied. Let a preacher be endowed with ten virtues and but one fault, that fault will eclipse and darken all his virtues and gifts, so evil is the world in these times."

—Congressman Money, of Mississippi, thinks Chief-Justice George will be likely to be elected to the senate from that state, or Governor Walthal, though Singleton and Barksdale are working for it most heartily.

—Professor William Wood, who has watched Courtney through his boating career, says that while Courtney is a fine sculler he is not the man he was three years ago. Vertigo and pleurisy have created their weak spots.

—The last fashionable freak in England is the giving of concerts by ladies of rank in public halls. Lady Falkestone and the marchioness of Waterford, both fine pianists and fine singers, are at the head of this "boom."

—Speculation is queer. The price of grain has been pushed so high that millers cannot afford to make flour in some cases, and flour has sold lower in Liverpool than the price asked in Chicago. All of which goes to show that speculators may go too fast.

—Kossuth has just lost his rights as a Hungarian citizen. The chamber of deputies has adopted a bill declaring that any native of the country who voluntarily resides abroad for an uninterrupted period of ten years shall lose his civil status. The extreme left violently opposed this measure, accusing the government of leveling it directly at Kossuth, but it was finally carried by 141 votes to 52.

—There are two Baptist churches in South America. One is located in South Barbara, Brazil, and is chiefly composed of after-the-war emigrants from the southern states. The other is at Demarara, Guiana, and is composed of Chinese emigrants, gathered and presided over by a member from the Canton Baptist church in China. In 1878 this church numbered 136, and sixteen or more have since been added by baptism.

—John C. Keeder, D. D., who is to preside at the present session of the North Georgia conference, was born in Baltimore, Md; educated at Wesleyan academy, Wilbraham, Mass., and at Wesleyan university, Middletown, Conn., was editor of the New Orleans Christian Advocate from 1865 to 1870, and was in the latter year elected bishop by the general conference, at its session in Memphis, Tenn.

—Miss Lawrence Lincoln, the beautiful and accomplished daughter of J. D. Lincoln, a wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, took the veil in that city on Wednesday. She was one of the queens of society in the queen city and was crossed in love. Miss Lincoln went to the altar arrayed in an elegant bridal dress made by Worth in Paris. The contrast, when she laid aside her worldly dress and donned the simple habit of a nun, was most striking. Only the mother and immediate relatives of the lady witnessed the ceremony.

—Rev. Dr. Armitage, of New York, says Spurgeon "makes no bones" of taking what material he wants from the sermons of others. But he doesn't become so saturated as to omit the punctuation marks. Indeed, Spurgeon will say, half this discourse I got from such an excellent divine; and it is not unusual for him to give notice that next Sunday the congregation will be indebted to such or such a source for two-thirds of the sermon they may expect to hear. It is very different in Chicago.

—The Dowager Countess de Montijo, who has just died, was the daughter of the English consul at Malaga, and her maiden name was Donna Maria Manuela Kirkpatrick. After the death of the Count de Montijo she traveled about Europe on a moderate fortune, and in company with her two daughters, was always considered rather an amusing party. She married one daughter to the duke of Alba, and her success in marrying the other to the emperor of the French was undoubtedly the greatest effort of her life. The news of her death was communicated to the ex-empress, on her arrival, by King Alfonso, who was awaiting her at the train.

—The late editor of the London Times, Mr. John Thaddeus Delane, died on Monday at the age of sixty-two. Several years ago Mr. Delane's health constrained him to retire from his post as responsible editor of the great journal, but the association of his name with the Times is still vivid in London and elsewhere. The Times has been owned by three or four generations of the Walter family, the first number of that journal having been published by the grandfather of the present Mr. John Walter, M. P., January 1, 1788. So likewise its editing and general conduct has run in families to a certain extent, the father of Mr. John T. Delane, William A. F. Delane, having for a long time been the paper's financial manager. Mr. W. A. F. Delane died in 1858. His son, born October, 1817, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, taking his A. B. in 1839. He studied law in the Middle temple and was called to the bar in 1847, but never practiced. In the same year that he left Oxford he became associated with the Times as assistant editor under the late Mr. T. Barnes, and when the latter died, in 1841, Mr. Delane succeeded him as managing editor. Mr. Delane was the originator of the "Times bureau," which, in 1854, during the Crimean war, exposed the incapacity of the British war office and caused the fall of the ministry of Lord Aberdeen. Mr. Delane was noted for his tact, his knowledge of men of the town and society, and for the instinct and aplomb with which he felt the pulse of public opinion as reflected in the clubs and the great social world of London. He traveled a good deal—visiting this country in 1856—and was a keen observer and close student of men and things.

Grant and the South.

Montgomery Advertiser.

The unhappy attempt of a Grant boom in the south is leaderless and lonely in its misery.

Houston Telegram.

Grant now, means the empire. There is, nor indeed can there be any other theory, so far as he is concerned.

Richmond State.

By such a course all the good has been done by the democratic party would be thrown away and the battle given up just on the eve of victory.

Washington Post.

The Grant boom in the democratic south is a myth. No man of prominence countenances it. No leader of respectability will for a moment admit that he favors it. Everybody is down on it.

Griffin News.

These southern Grant boomers are wanting the same Grant, who helped to murder our children and destroy our property, to again take charge of the government. May God deliver us and all true southern men from any such a man or boom.

St. Louis Republican.

Whatever "democratic disintegration and demoralization" there may be in Georgia or elsewhere—and only republican optics are able to discern them—they do not mean Grant and Grantism. Should an independent party be formed there it will not be for the purpose of securing a renewal of the experiences of 1869-1877. The southern people are not fools, nor are their memories short.

Wilmington Review.

The despotic cruelty which General Grant allowed to be imposed upon the south by government officials while he occupied the executive chair, and the still more monstrous despotism which he planned and arranged by which to force Hayes upon the people, should the least resistance to the outrageous wrong be manifested, are still too fresh in the minds of the people to excite confidence or invite support.

Memphis Appeal.

Those who talk about inaugurating the "era of good feeling" which existed during the administration of Monroe, and obliterating sectional hatred by electing U. S. Grant to the presidency in November, 1880, are political tyros who do not understand the drift of public sentiment. The idea of the south uniting on such a programme is an absurdity, for our people know that Grant rule means bayonets, a strong central government, and all the infamous corruptions which made the Grant dynasty a national stench.

Grant Dictator for Life.

Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The letter attributed to Senator Lamar, and published in our Washington specials this morning, may or may not be from his pen. But it reflects with fidelity the fatal folly that pervades southern politics, and is the bane of the south. The plaint that that section is allowed to have no patriotism simply signifies that it is discovered the south cannot successfully pursue precisely that policy to accomplish which it seceded. The nation will not at this day tolerate the cultivation of patriotism of that sort; and precisely as often as it is attempted, the south will assuredly array against itself the solid north, which is not ready to sacrifice the fruits of the war. The pseudo-patriotism, which can find patriotism only in the espousal, in politics of the lost cause, is but less ridiculous than the puerile proposition to retaliate by fastening upon the north that centralized despotism which fools at the south find in the union restored, by means of electing Grant dictator for life. As a satire upon the folly of the politicians of the south, such talk might be relished north of the Ohio. As a serious proposition it will be without effect. The country knows Grant. The country knows the situation at the south. Because he is known and because the situation is understood, he will be elected; if elected, not for life, but for a third term, with the firm assurance that under his administration, the union and constitution will be maintained intact, and that he is precisely the man to deal with the lurking treason betrayed in the letter quoted. Such utterances as that will but deepen that conviction.

False Pride in the South.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The southern prejudice against manual labor is well illustrated in Atlanta. A large cotton factory is now in operation in that city, doing a prosperous business. But the manager experiences great difficulty in obtaining a sufficient number of hands to run it up to its full capacity. A short time since the mill owners resolved to run a night gang, and advertised for 200 women and girls to make it up. They have not received a dozen applications for work as yet, and now they propose to import mill hands from New England. There are enough women and girls in Atlanta who should be earning a living to supply all the force needed to run the factory day and night, and there is no pretense that the pay offered is not sufficient. But they regard it as low for hire and degrading. They would rather live in poverty and idleness than improve their condition by earning money with their hands. So long as this heartless spirit and false pride prevail in the south, the poor will remain poor, and the section which they afflict with their unprofitable presence will lag behind them in the march of prosperity and progress. Southern women, as well as southern men, must learn to regard all honest labor as honorable before they can hope to cope with their more vigorous and industrious neighbors of the north.

Give us a Solid Union.

Philadelphia Record.

What the country needs is not a solid south nor a solid north, but a solid union. Geographical parties are not desirable. Nor are they safe. There is a sinister disintegrating force in sectionalism. By sectionalism we mean to include solid southern bourbonism as well as stubborn northern stalwartism. Both bode disaster to the peace, at least, if not to the unity, of the nation. Political unanimity is not to be expected in a free government like ours, but the lines of partition between the great parties which divide the popular suffrages ought to be neither meridians of longitude nor parallels of latitude. When Clay, Calhoun and Webster were among our leading American statesmen their utterances were received with equal favor in every portion of the country. The rival policies presented a generation ago by the whig and democratic parties, like those which had previously arrayed the masses under the competing banners of the federalists and republican organizations, found each its adherents in every state, and even in every town and hamlet in the land. The struggle between them was usually amicable; fraud and violence were comparatively unknown, and elections elected, which they do not necessarily appear to now.

The Paper that has the News.

Hartford Sun.

We say without fear of contradiction, or of being accused of fulsome praise, that THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION is the most prominent paper in the south. It gives all the news, political and otherwise, necessary to be known of the world. It is an honor to the state and to journalism. Its circulation in this section is rapidly increasing, and will soon be universal. It is a necessity to every man who desires to keep apace with the times.

The Season of Lightning Changes.

Philadelphia Times.

Some of the organs are coming to the conclusion that Hayes is a better stalwart than Grant. He doesn't appear to go in for the whole country in that headlong way that Grant does, and Grant is rapidly convincing the organs that he has very little appreciation of what the great issue is to be next year. At this season we must look out for lightning political changes.

Trying to Beat Tilden.

Cleveland Herald, rep.

The conclusion is forced upon us that there is an anything-to-beat-Tilden movement on the carpet. This is an undesirable state of affairs for various reasons. In fact we would prefer to see the anything-to-beat-Tilden scheme inaugurated after Tilden has received the democratic nomination.

Sherman Had an Advance Copy.

"Potomac," in Savannah News.

It may, by way of postscript, be of interest to add that the Felton letter, or a copy of it, went into the hands of John Sherman, secretary of the treasury, some days before any publication of it was made.

Always a Whig.

Boston Post.

As Mr. Hayes has been looking for an old line whig party, it has been suggested that he start with Bob Toombs. He was always a whig, and seems to be still.

The Republican White Elephant.

Kansas City Times.

The Grant boom having become too big for the republican party, they are now trying to unload it upon the democrats.

A Democratic Victory Predicted.

Senator Eaton's interview.

The democratic certainties of success in the grand conflict of next year are stoutly stalwart and statuesque.

Poverty and Suffering.

"I was dragged down with debt, poverty and suffering for years, caused by a sick family and large bills for doctoring, which did them no good. I was completely discouraged, until one year ago, by the advice of my pastor, I procured Hop Bitters and commenced their use, and in one month we were all well, and none of us have seen a sick day since, and I want to say to all poor men, you can keep your families well a year with Hop Bitters for less than one doctor's visit will cost, I know it. A Workingman."

JERSEY BULL CALF.

A FINE 8-MONTHS OLD JERSEY BULL OF superior pedigree for sale. Price, $50. Very gentle and easily managed and in fine condition, large of his age. Pedigree—Dam, Daisy of Jersey 4th, 4586; Sire, Young Lochinvar. For further particulars of Pedigree inquire of Editors of The Atlanta Constitution. WM. GOODRICH, Poughkeepsie, New York.
660 nov25—dtf

AUCTION AND SALES.

By W. C. Morris & Co.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF

24 TOP AND OPEN BUGGIES, Carriages,

PHETONS, PLATFORM WAGONS, &c.,

For account of Messrs. Davis, Gould & Co., Manufacturers, Cincinnati, Ohio, on

THURSDAY, 27th,

10½ O'CLOCK,

In front of our store, 21 Marietta street, without reserve. 581 nov22—d5t t

Valuable Plantation in DeKalb for Sale.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE HOME PLACE of the late Hon. James Polk, in DeKalb county, containing 203¾ acres, on which is a large brick residence containining 8 rooms 16x16 feet, 4 below and 4 above stairs, with 12 feet hall above and below, also portico above and below, together with all necessary out houses, with gin house, store house and smith shop. The residence is at the junction of the Peachtree, Decatur and Roswell roads, 11 miles from Atlanta and 8 miles from Decatur, and on the line of the A. and C. Railroad. About 100 acres in original growth and about 60 acres in cultivation and under good fence. Apply to undersigned on premises, or Address X Keys, DeKalb county. JAMES H. POLK, agent for heirs at law. 621 oct28—d&wlm

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 27th, 1879,

The Gifted American Artists,

Mr. and Mrs.

McKEE RANKIN,

—IN—

Joaquin Miller's

Beautiful American Drama of the

DANITES

The Play will be presented with

Entirely New Scenery

AND A

Wonderfully Strong Phenomenal Cast!

In which EACH AND EVERY PERSON, on account of their adaptability to the characters, HAVE BEEN SPECIALLY ENGAGED.

Prices—Parquette, $1.00. Dress Circle, 75 cents. Gallery, 50 cents. Reserved seats $1.00, at Phillips & Crew's. 595 nov23—d4t sun tues wed thu

CONCORDIA HALL!

ART ILLUSTRATIONS

Thursday, Nov. 27th.

Matinee at 3 O'clock,

"EUROPE!"

General Admission.....25 cents.

EIGHT O'CLOCK AT NIGHT,

"ROME!"

Admission, 50 cents.....Children, 25 cents.

609 nov27—d1t

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BY W. C. MORRIS & CO.

D. P. ELLIS, Auctioneer.

WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON SATURday morning, 29th instant,

7 PIGS, PURE ESSEX.

3 Boars, one 18 months, one 7 months, one 6 months old; 4 Sow Pigs, six months old. Blood strain warranted. 713 nov27—d3t

TRUTHS.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulator, these Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use the Bitters at once, or you may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. $500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

Do not suffer yourself or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged, druniken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Try Hop Cough Cure and Pain Relief.

For sale by all Druggists, and DANIEL & MARSH, Wholesale and Retail.
362 jan21 dly tues thur sat &wkly nxt rd ma

HIGHEST AWARDS!

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NORTH GEORGIA FAIR,

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For the Best Sewing Machine for Family Use, to

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New Number Eight.

For the Best Sewing Machine for Manufacturing, to

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BAGGING and TIES FOR SALE AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN TO ALL BUSINESS ENTRUSTED TO US.
LIBERAL ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS. 60 sep6 d&wtm

MANHOOD RESTORED.

Prescription Free. For the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretion or excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients. Address

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I HAVE RENEWED MY LEASE FOR THE above Hotel, and after having it thoroughly cleaned and painted, will open it to the traveling public on the

FIRST OF DECEMBER NEXT.

Fronting on the City Park, with a Southern and Easterly frontage or over two hundred feet, with broad verandahs, within two block of the Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings, makes THE WINDSOR the most desirable Hotel in Jacksonville for families and transient boarders. No expense will be spared to render the Windsor the best Hotel in Florida at reasonable rates.

W. M. NICHOLLS, Proprietor.
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For the Benefit of the Public!

Having had a large stock of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS on hand at our HEAD QUARTERS IN NEW YORK BEFORE THE ADVANCE IN PRICES, we are now enabled to give the public the benefit of our large stock at a saving of at least 25 per cent from present prices.

CALL AT ONCE AND SECURE THE BARGAINS.

Famous N. Y. Clothing House,

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PATENT MEDICINES.

TUTT'S PILLS

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow Skin, Headache generally over the right eye, Restlessness with fitful dreams, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

CONSTIPATION.

Only with regularity of the bowels can perfect health be enjoyed. If the evacuations of recent date a single dose of TUTT'S PILLS will secure, and it has become habitual, should be taken every night, gradually lessening the frequency of the dose until a regular daily movement is obtained, which will soon follow.

Dr. I. Guy Lewis, Fulton, Ark., says: "TUTT'S PILLS th...best anti-bilious medicine ever used."

Rev. F. R. Osgood, New York, says: "I have had Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach and Nervousness. I have never found anything to do me so much good as 'TUTT'S PILLS.' They are worth their weight in gold."

Office 35 Murray Street, New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural color, acts instantaneously, and is perfect. Harmless, reliable, and is the only sure remedy. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office 7 & 9 Murray St., New York.

45 Years Before the Public.

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CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is under the shoulder blade, and frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with sick; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation as of something left undone which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this distressing disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For Bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequalled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated. Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS have the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Ask your druggist for pamphlet.

Beware having the genuine DR. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *Mr Lane*, spelled differently but same in pronunciation.

nov19 ---dlyt &wkyiw nxt read mat

$1000 REWARD For any case we cannot cure of Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. It relieves immediate relief, cures worst cases of long standing in 1 to 14 days. Ordinary cases in 2 to 3 days. Sold by druggists. Sold by Dr. Bing & Co., 416 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Sole Proprietor. CAUTION—Beware of worthless imitations. Dr. Bing's Pile Remedy is the only genuine. Pamphlet free. Sold by druggists. J. P. MILLER, Atlanta, Ga. Wholesale Agent. 1880, week. Vaccines genuine.

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Ayer's *Hair Vigor*,

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is the most agreeable dressing, which is also the cheapest and effectual...for preserving, restoring the...It restores, with the freshness of youth, faded or gray, hair, and a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, baldness often prevented, and dandruff cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth to appear in all cases where the glands are not entirely destroyed or the roots decayed. Sold by druggists.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair, The Vigor is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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$25 to $5000 Judiciously invested in Wall St. may be the foundation for fortunes ever-after. Book containing information sent free. Address T. POTTER WRIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall street, New York.

600 oct2 d3m thur sat tues &wkly3m

SOUNDABOUT IN GEORGIA.

—Macon wants a new jail.

—Milledgeville wants a new hall.

—Douglassville has had a jail delivery.

—The vicious cow is still cutting up and capering on the streets of Augusta.

—Mr. George W. Brown, a prominent citizen of Columbus, is dead.

—A colored man was suffocated in a well in Stewart county, the other day.

—Ditty sung by your Uncle Jeems Anderson, of the Covington Star: "Sing hey! the yellow sweet 'tater that I yam!"

—Mr. James A. Etheridge, jr., has returned from Texas to Eatonton. He is a converted citizen.

—Mr. H. C. Farley, of Harris county, was married recently to Miss Cassie Rodgers, of Thomaston.

—Colonel B. F. Adams has been appointed clerk of the superior court of Putnam county to fill the vacancy created by the recent death of Mr. T. B. Harwell.

—A negro man was run over by a train of cars in the Central railroad yard at Savannah last Monday. His thigh was nearly severed from his body.

—M. A. Campbell, a Philadelphia capitalist, will purchase the Arkwright cotton factory, and the wheels of that institution will shortly be set in motion.

—Our billious contemporary of the Macon Telegraph, wants us to drop our badinage. Can it be possible that our esteemed contempt thinks we are joking when we advise its dyspeptic editor to slap a liver-pad to his person?

—The Macon Telegraph alludes to us as its "would-be facetious and esteemed contemporary." This is indeed cruel. The Telegraph is not our "would-be" esteemed contemporary, but it is esteemed nevertheless.

—The Columbus Times says that Mr. A. J. Grant, who lives in Valley Plains district, Harris county has this year cultivated a crop with one mule from which he has gathered eighteen full bales of cotton and three hundred bushels of corn, besides about three thousand pounds of fodder. He only used one mule in the cultivation. Another farmer, Mr. J. A. White, made four hundred bushels of corn and fourteen bales of cotton weighing five hundred pounds on a one-horse farm. This was beside a crop of fodder, peas, potatoes, etc. He had six bales of the cotton in the city yesterday, and has eight more to bring.

—The Lumpkin Independent wants THE CONSTITUTION to "explain when, how and where Colonel Evan Howell, senator from the thirty-fifth, exerted himself to expose those wild-land grabbers," and, furthermore, how it was that he "failed of his noble purpose." If the editor of the Independent will refer to a file of THE CONSTITUTION and turn to the editorial columns thereof he will see how, when and where Mr. Howell exerted himself to induce the house to continue its wild-land investigations. As the editor of the Independent was a member of the house, he probably knows why it was the editor of THE CONSTITUTION failed—certainly he ought to know more about it than Mr. Howell. We only know that the investigation was not concluded.

—The Monroe Advertiser talks right out and says: The managers of THE CONSTITUTION have eclipsed anything ever accomplished in southern journalism. They publish a paper that for enterprise in gathering the news from all quarters, for ability in discussing the issues of the day, for fostering and encouraging all movements looking to the development of southern interests has never been equaled. Its extensive circulation has given it a tremendous influence, and, happily, that influence is wielded for the good of the state and the south. The proprietors are progressive men, keenly alive to the wants of the new south, and always ready to push worthy enterprises. We do not exaggerate when we say THE CONSTITUTION contains all the news, and it is worth many times over the subscription price.

—We have received the following letter: "MACON, November 22, 1879.—EDITORS CONSTITUTION—In your paper of October 18, I read this notice: 'A New York man has a $5 gold piece inscribed, 'Georgia gold;' '8,' 1830. Templeton Reid, assayer.' This coin was smelted from some of the first gold found in Georgia for Dr. Ambrose Baber and given to me as a keepsake. When Wilson's raiders took possession of Macon this, with other valuable coins, went for bread and meat. I would be truly glad to recover it. Can you remember the paper from which you obtained this information, and aid me in communicating with the present possessor of the coin? Respectively, etc., MARY BABER."

—Forsyth Advertiser: A good proportion of the cotton crop is still unopened in the fields. It is quite impossible to say what proportion, but there is probably one-fifth or one-sixth. We have conversed with intelligent planters, and their opinion is that the bolls which had matured previous to the first freeze will open and yield good white cotton. These bolls will open rapidly and if pickers are lively and will keep up with their work the cotton will all be out of the fields early in December. The slowness with which the bolls opened during the former part of the season discouraged many, and there were numerous predictions that the cotton crop would be a short one. We hope for a fair average yield, and if it is had the extraordinary price should cause us all to feel satisfied with the year's labors. No doubt a great many bolls will never open. But it must be remembered that the cotton plants were fuller of bolls than for many seasons, and the proportion that did and will open, will make a yield equal to almost any average crop. Such is our opinions gathered from conversations with planters. We have heard several say that already they had picked out about a bale to every two acres, and this is certainly a good enough yield to pay handsomely.

—Savannah News: There is now in progress before the United States circuit court, in this city, a very important and interesting case, in which is involved the validity of the indorsement by the city of Savannah of $300,000 of bonds issued by the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad, in aid of that enterprise. In consequence of the embarrassments of the Atlantic and Gulf railroad, the interest on these bonds was defaulted some three years ago, and although guaranteed by the indorsement of the city, has never been paid. In January last the bonds reached maturity, and a demand upon the city for their payment was refused on the ground that the city had no right to indorse the same, and hence said indorsement was invalid. Mr. Eugene Kelly, of New York, a large holder of these bonds, thereupon brought suit in the United States circuit court to establish the legality of said indorsement and to compel the payment of the bonds by the city. There was a difference of opinion in regard to the matter, and the city council determined to contest it, and General A. R. Lawton and Judge W. S. Chisholm were retained as counsel, Capt. George A. Mercer representing the plaintiff. The files of the Morning News show that in January, 1849, a proclamation was issued by the mayor convening a public meeting of the freeholders of the city to take action in regard to the advisability of indorsing the bonds of the Savannah, Albany and Gulf railroad to the amount of three hundred thousand dollars, which amount was necessary to enable the road to carry on its operations. At that meeting it appears resolutions were adopted authorizing the city to give its indorsement, with guarantee of the interest, and in accordance with this action twenty years' bonds were issued, with the indorsement of the city of Savannah. The liability of the city for said indorsement was never questioned, it seems, until the company defaulted the interest, and the date of maturity was approaching, and then it was proclaimed that the rights and privileges of the charter of the city were exceeded in giving the indorsement. The result, as might be anticipated, was this suit, and the decision of the court will be looked forward to with great interest. The defaulted interest amounts to something over $60,000, and if the city's indorsement is decided to be valid and legal the city will be bound for $360,000, a considerable number of which bonds are held in this city. By mutual consent the attorneys have waived jury trial, and agreed to leave the decision entirely to the court—the question of facts being all that is involved in the suit. It is probable the case will be closed to-day, and the decision of the court be rendered before the close of the week.

—Macon Telegraph: A sensation was created in Fort Valley yesterday, by the finding of the body of a notorious colored burglar, Henry Walker, suspended to a tree in a piece of woods near that place. The body was swinging at full length in the breeze. The rope by which it was suspended passed over the limb of the tree, and was made fast by being tied to a root of the tree, which projected above the earth. The man had evidently been dead some hours. The sight was a ghastly one, and brought a thrill of horror to all. The body was cut down and a coroner's jury empannelled, and the case examined before it. The evidence of several witnesses were taken, but little light was thrown on the execution by their testimony. A verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of unknown parties, was rendered. It seems on Monday night a party of armed men went to the guard-house of the town and took the deceased out of it, carried him to the woods and there hung him. The crime for which he was confined was burglary. He was a few days since captured in Rutland district of this county, and was then taken to Fort Valley to answer before the courts of Houston county. In that county he was known and his reputation was very bad. According to his own confession he has been the leader of a gang of burglars since 1865. Among his burglarious exploits, to many of which he confesses, are ennumerated Colonel Hartison's residence in Fort Valley, where he got $133 in cash besides personal property; the bank in Fort Valley last year, at which he was shot at by the town marshal and returned the fire; the residence of Mr. A. W. Murray and others. About ten days since, his operations became more frequent. The store house of Mr. F. A. Houser was robbed of several hundred dollars' worth of goods. Soon after, he entered the residence of Mrs. N. R. Brown, rifling the trunks in the same room in which the ladies of the house were sleeping. Mr. A. J. Martin's residence was also entered, and articles taken therefrom. When captured, much of the goods were found in his possession and restored to the owners. On Monday, in a conversation at the guard house the darkey boasted of his proficiency in the art of burglary. He also boasted that a jail could not hold him, that he had broken out of four already, that his purpose was to kill any one attempting to arrest him. He said also that at the time of the Houser robbery, he had in that way. It is supposed these bonasts and threats excited such indignation in the minds of several of the citizens that, under cover of night, they determined to take the law into their own hands, believing that he was a case which the law could hardly reach. Another theory of the hanging is that it was done by his associates in crime to prevent implication, as in his confession the prisoner had mentioned many names of persons interested in his misdeeds. The perpetrators of the deed are unknown, and the matter is as yet a mystery. The best citizens of Fort Valley are indignant and denounce the proceedings in strong terms, and we hope the perpetrators will yet be ferreted out. The commission of a burglary, when proven before the courts, does not forfeit the life of the criminal. Had the deceased committed a very brutal murder or one other terrible crime there might then have been some excuse in a community carried away by inflamed passion for such a deed. But under the present circumstances, in view of all the facts now in possession, the lynching is nothing less than a great outrage on humanity, liberty, life and law.

OH THE BIG ROAD.

Three Old-Time Plantation Negroes on Their Way West.

A reporter of THE CONSTITUTION encountered, at the passenger depot yesterday, two negro women and a negro man, all of them dressed in real old-time plantation clothes. The women had their dresses slightly elevated and the surplus tied aronnd their waists. To cover their heads they wore red bandana handkerchiefs. The man was rigged out in the usual grotesque style of a nobby plantation negro. One of the women had a little amendment to the family in her arms, which was comfortably dressed. Hearing that the party was on its way west —a kind of exodus movement on a small scale, as it were—the reporter addressed them thusly:

"Where are you going?"

"Gwine to Kansas," was the prompt reply of all of them in a single breath.

"Is this an exodus movement?"

"Yas sir, I b'leve das what you news paper mens calls it."

"How long do you propose to stay?"

"Oh Lors, massa," said the old man, "we's going to stay dar for good. You see, de old woman, and Hannah and myself been tinking of going some time, and now we's off sho."

"Have you purchased your tickets yet?"

"Oh, yes, sah; we got tickets to Memphis, and den we's got to take de big road de balance of de way."

Saying this the negroes boarded the train and left for their new homes in the far off west.

The Southern Cultivator.

Southern Christian Advocate, Charleston.

Southern Cultivator, Athens, Georgia, $1.50 per annum. The November number is before us with its usual interesting contents. The Pea in Practical Cotton Culture is worth the year's subscription. We are glad to see from various quarters that farmers are beginning to adopt Mr. Ruffin's opinion that the pea is the clover of the south. The experiments of Mr. St. Julian Ravenel, on the phosphate farms near Charleston, have demonstrated the problem. We are glad to see that an arrangement has been made by which the Southern Cultivator will hereafter be published in Atlanta. There are various good reasons for the change. The more central position of Atlanta, the better facilities for publishing a first class journal, and the fact that everything in Georgia drifts towards Atlanta that smacks of success. The editorial department, however, will still remain in the charge of its old, able and conservative editor, Dr. Jones. All business letters must be addressed to CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Ga.

Kries's Convicts.

Captain George W. Kries, superintendent of the chain gang of Fulton county, has moved his convicts into the city and is now engaged in the construction of suitable quarters near the tan yard branch. The object of bringing the convicts into the city is to have some work done by them on the streets of the city. Mr. Kries says that he found considerable trouble in getting a proper location for the quarters, as there is a good deal of opposition among the citizens to their being brought into Atlania. The location which has been chosen is thought to be the best that could be secured in the city, and the most suitable for camping purposes. The county chain gang will, during the next few months, do a vast amount of work upon the streets of our city, which is greatly needed at present. The work to be done will mainly be ditching, grading and macadamizing. The new quarters, it is thought, will be completed and made quite comfortable within the next few days.

A Brilliant Social Event.

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, an unusually brilliant social event was celebrated at the residence of Mr. J. C. McMillan, on Marietta street. The affair to which we refer was the marriage of his daughter, Miss Lula McMillan, to Mr. John S. Holliday, assistant clerk of the superior court of Fulton county. The marriage was celebrated in the parlors of the residence of Mr. McMillan, which were crowded with the relatives and intimate friends of the bride and groom. Rev. R. C. Foute officiated in a most pleasing and impressive manner. The happy pair left at two o'clock via the Central railroad on a trip to Florida. The groom and his bride are known as among the most popular members of the society of Atlanta. The bride was the recipient of a large number of very handsome and costly presents from the numerous admirers of herself and the groom.

Discharged.

The following is a list of the penitentiary convicts discharged during November, 1879: Charley Adams, Camden county, attempt to murder, 5 years; received 1875.

Joe Little, Sumter county, simple larceny, 5 years; received 1877.

Anderson McLucas, Carroll county, burglary, 4 years; received 1876.

Noah Wright, Lincoln county, burglary, 5 years; received 1878.

William West, Johnson county, simple larceny, 4 years; received 1876.

Wash Terrell, Greene county, murder, 10 years; received 1870.

During the month of November there were eighteen convicts received into the penitentiary.

—Anybody can make money in stock speculations in Wall Street. The market never was so favorable. Investments of many customers, from $25 to $10,000, massed in one vast amount, and operated by the Combination Plan, under the best skill yield handsome profits, which are divided monthly. Circulars mailed free. Address Lawrence & Co., 19 Broad Street, New York. 592

For Congress.

The fame of the average Congressman is of such short lived duration that it seems hardly worth while now to pay $20,000 for an election. Who wants the nomination in our district? for there is nothing equal to Henry's Carbolic Salve for the cure of all sores, wounds, cuts and skin diseases. Beware of counterfeits. nov26—d&wlw

H. CASTLEMAN,

STOCK, BOND AND MONEY BROKER,

No. 3 Pryor Street, in Kimball House,

BUYS AND SELLS SECURITIES OF ALL kinds. Parties desiring to invest or sell or exchange Stocks or Bonds, will find faithfully served. Business solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed.

WANTED.

Atlanta Bonds.

125 sep7dtf head fincol

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 26, 1879.

The market is firm and active, and quite a number of changes are reported, which we quote below.

We quote long dates; short dates are lower.

EXCHANGE—
Buying at.....¼ off | Selling.....par.

BONDS—

Georgia 4s.....	100	Atlanta W'r'r 7s.	105@107
Georgia 6s.....	107@109	Atlanta City 7s.	105@107
Ga. 7s gold.....	110@112	Atlanta City 8s.	110@112
Georgia 8s.....	110@112	Atlanta 10s.....	112@114
So. Car. valid 6s	75@ 80	Savannah City 7s.	98@100
Western R. R. of Ala. 1st m'tge	110@112	Sav. City 6s, new	70@ 75
Western R. R. of Ala. 2d m'tge endorsed by Ga. & Cent. R. R.	110@112	Macon City.....	70@ 75
		Columbus City..	85@ 90
		Ga. R. R. 7s.....	105@107
Mot t & W P R R 1st mortgage...	101@103	Ga. R. R. 6s.....	102@103
Atlanta 8s.....	@100	Central R. R. 7s.	107@109
STOCKS—		W. & A. R. R. Leases; 10 percent income bonds.	105@108
Georgia R. R.....	84@ 86	South Wes R.R.	102@106
Central R. R.....	72@ 74	Atlanta Sin't R.R.	98@100

By Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Noon.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7. Exchange—long $4 83; short $4 85. Governments strong. State Bonds dull. 7@8.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Evening.—Money easy. Exchange $4 87½. Governments strong; new fives 102½; four and a half per cents 107; four per cents 103½. State Bonds dull and nominal.

Stocks closed strong.

N. Y. Central.....	134¾	Chicago & N. W....	93¾
Erie.....	35¾	Preferred.....	104
Lake Shore.....	106⅞	Rock Island.....	146½
Illinois Central....	98¾	Western Union....	107½
Pittsburg.....	104¾		

Sub-treasury balances:
Coin.....$110,174,723 Currency.....$ 7,116,162

LONDON, November 26—4:15 p. m.—Consols 98 11-16; Erie 38¼.

BERLIN, November 25—Specie increase 11,720,000 marks.

PARIS, November 26—5:15 p.m.—Rentes 81f. 87½c.

THE COTTON MARKET.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 26, 1879.

The New York cotton market opened higher, but prices were not sustained, and by the close a considerable loss took place. Compared with the closing figures the loss is not a severe one, though it is thought that the decline is likely to be continued, as the market closed weak. The New York spot market appears to have strengthened and a gain of 1-16c is reported, making at the close 12 7-16. Net receipts for four days amount to 156,313 bales: exports 74,831 bales; stock 660,071 bales.

Liverpool closed weak with sales of 15,000 bales, of which 12,000 were American.

The local future market has been fairly active to-day and business at the exchange was very good. Spots are steady and in demand. Receipts for several days have shown considerable falling off, and to-day the total reaches only 724 bales, of which 309 were received from wagons. The following prices are quotable to-day: Good middlings 11½c; middlings 11¼c; low middlings 10¾c; ordinary 10@10¼.

The following is our statement of receipts and shipments for to-day:

RECEIPTS.

By wagon.....	309
Air Line Railroad.....	24
Georgia Railroad.....	100
Central Railroad.....	31
Western and Atlantic Railroad.....	22
West Point Railroad.....	11
Total.....	724
Receipts previously.....	60,319
Atlanta 8s.....	@100
STOCKS—	
Georgia R. R.....	84@ 86
Central R. R.....	72@ 74
A. & W. P. R. R.	110@112

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments to-day.....	772
Shipments previously.....	49,881
Total.....	50,653
Stock on hand.....	10,639

The following is our comparative statement:

RECEIPTS.

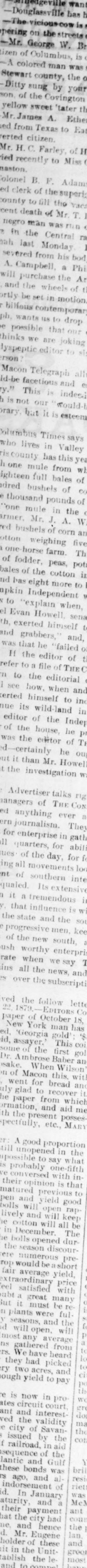
Receipts to-day.....	724
Receipts same day last year.....	660
Showing an increase of.....	64
Receipts since September 1, 1879.....	61,042
Receipts same time 1878.....	47,996
Showing an increase of.....	13,057

SHIPMENTS.

Shipments since September 1, 1879.....	50,653
Shipments for same time last year.....	42,921
Showing an increase of.....	7,731

The following is the comparative table of net receipts at all United States ports;

Net receipts at all the ports to-day.....	33,340
Same day last year.....	24,500
Showing a decrease of.....	1,151
Net receipts for four days.....	156,313
For corresponding days last year.....	127,500
Showing an increase of.....	28,813
Net receipts since September 1, 1879.....	2,039,280
Same time last year.....	1,806,739
Showing an increase of.....	232,541



The following table shows the fluctuations in wheat, corn, oats, pork, lard and sides in Chicago to-day:

CHICAGO FUTURES.

TIME	WHEAT DEC.	CORN. DEC.	OATS. DEC.	MESS PORK. JAN.	LARD. JAN.	C. R. SIDES. JAN.
10:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
10:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
10:47	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
11:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
11:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
12:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
12:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
12:47	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
1:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
1:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
2:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
2:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
3:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
3:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
4:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
4:30	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
5:00	91⅞	38⅜	25⅝	9 40	5 85	5 85
Closed weak; sales 135,000 bales.						

By Telegraph.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—noon.—Cotton active and firmer; middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 6¾; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000; receipts 28,500; all American; futures opened 1-16 better; uplands low middling clause November delivery 6 27-32, 6 13-16@6 27-32; November and December delivery 6 13-16@6 27-32; December and January delivery 6 13-16@6 27-32; January and February delivery 6 13-16@6 27-32; February and March delivery 6 13-16; February and April delivery 6 15-16; March and April delivery 6 15-16; May and June delivery 6 31-32@7; June and July delivery 7.

LIVERPOOL, November 26.—1:30 p. m.—Middling uplands 6¾; middling Orleans 7; uplands low middling clause March and April delivery 6 29-32.

LIVERPOOL, November 26—4:00 p. m.—Sales of American 12,000 bales; uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 13-16; February and March delivery 6 27-32@27-32; March and April delivery 6 31-32@7; June and July delivery 7 1-32.

LIVERPOOL, November 26—5:00 p. m.—Uplands low middling clause November and December delivery 6 13-16; December and January delivery 6 29-32; futures weaker with free sellers at last quotations.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Cotton easy; middling uplands 12 7-16; middling Orleans 12 9-16; sales 3,018 bales; net receipts 341; gross 12,619; consolidated net receipts 33,349; exports to Great Britain 11,030; to France 2,993; to continent 5,196.

GALVESTON, November 25.—Cotton steady; middlings 12½; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 4,704 bales; gross —; sales 4,620; stock 84,980; exports to Great Britain 4,699; to to continent 554; coastwise 1,783.

NORFOLK, November 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; net receipts 4,553 bales; gross —; stock 38,847; sales 595; exports coastwise 3,640.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—Cotton firmer; middlings 12¾; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 66 bales; gross 632; sales 260; stock 7,124; sales to spinners 113; exports to Great Britain 967; coastwise 125.

BOSTON, November 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11⅞; net receipts 1,670 bales; gross —; sales none; stock 620; exports to Great Britain 191.

WILMINGTON, November 25.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11 7-16; good ordinary 10¾; net receipts 581 bales; gross 581; sales 275; stock 13,544.

PHILADELPHIA, November 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 12¾; low middlings 12¼; good ordinary 11¾; net receipts 286 bales; gross 2,641; sales 800; to spinners 567; stock 12,073; exports coastwise 702.

SAVANNAH, November 26.—Cotton firm; middlings 11⅝; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11; net receipts 4,227 bales; gross 4,295; sales 4,000; stock 96,010; exports coastwise 2,267.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Cotton active and strong; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 10,887; sales 10,500; stock 241,898; exports to Great Britain 4,139; to France 2,393; to continent 1925; coastwise 5,069.

MOBILE, November 26.—Cotton steady; middlings 11¼; low middlings 11⅛; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 2,626 bales; gross —; sales 3,000; stock 34,953; exports coastwise 1,291.

MEMPHIS, November 26.—Cotton firm and held higher; middlings 11⅝; net receipts 5,258 bales; shipments 2,142; sales 6,800; stock 81,641.

AUGUSTA, November 25.—Cotton firm; middlings 11¾; low middlings 11¼; good ordinary 10 15-16; net receipts 1,077 bales; shipments —; sales 1,183.

CHARLESTON, November 26.—Cotton strong; middlings 12; low middlings 11¾; good ordinary 11¼; net receipts 3,811 bales; gross —; sales 1,500; stock 59,600; exports to continent 4,455.

PROVISIONS, GRAIN, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, November 26, 1879.

To-morrow being thanksgiving day the New York and Chicago markets will be temporarily suspended.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

BALTIMORE, November 26.—Flour is firm; Howard street and western supreme $4 70@$5 00; superfine $5 00@$5 25; family $6 50@$7 25; city mills $5 75@$7 50; extra $5 75@$6 50; family $8 00. Wheat, southern steady and quiet; western dull and lower; southern red $1 40@$1 45; amber $1 50@$1 60; No. 1 Maryland, no bid; No. 2 western winter red spot and November $1 45; December $1 46¼@$1 46½; January $1 49¼@$1 50; February $1 52@$1 53. Corn, southern steady; western dull and lower; southern white 37@38; yellow 35@35¼. Oats firm and fairly active; southern 46@47; western white 46@47; western mixed 44@45; Pennsylvania 46@47.

NEW YORK, November 26.—Flour, southern quiet; common to fair extra $6 00@$6 50; good to choice extra $6 40@$7 87½. Wheat ¾@1c lower; ness; closed steady; ungraded winter red $1 43@$1 45½; No. 3 do. $1 36½@$1 40; No. 2 do. $1 48@$1 49½; No. 1 do. $1 46@$1 47; mixed — @—. Corn, spots a shade better; futures a shade lower; trade moderate; ungraded 45@46. Oats a shade better and active; No. 3 45@45½. Hops steady; yearlings 7@18.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Flour—Market quiet and steady; fancy $7 50; extra family $7 25; family $7 00. Wheat—Chicago lower and steady; for futures. The local market is quiet with stocks light; we quote choice Tennessee $ @$1 22; Georgia $1 22@$1 30. Corn—Market dull; white, old crop, 73c; mixed 70c; stocks limited. Oats—In fair demand at 55@65c. Meal—In demand and firm at 70c. Grits—Quiet and lower at $3 00.

CHICAGO, November 26.—Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat quiet but firm; No. 2 red winter $1 25; No. 2 Chicago spring $1 19¾ cash; $1 19¾@$1 19⅞ December; $1 21¼ January; No. 3 do. $1 08½; rejected 91½. Corn quiet and steady; 29¾@29¾ December. Oats firmer at 23¾@—; close wheat was moderately active and higher; $1 20¼@$1 20⅝ December. Corn and oats steady and unchanged.

ST. LOUIS, November 26.—Flour easier; double extra fall $5 50@$5 65; treble extra fall $5 75@$6 05; choice to fancy $6 10@$6 60. Wheat opened higher but closed off; No. 2 red fall $1 27¼ cash; $1 30@$1 30¼ December; $1 33½@$1 34½ January. Corn opened higher but declined; 38¾ cash; 39@39⅝ December. Oats dull; 32¼ cash.

NEW ORLEANS, November 26.—Flour strong; superfine $4 50@$4 75; double extra $5 00@$5 25; treble extra $5 50@$5 75; choice to fancy $6 00@$6 50; high grades $6 50@$6 75. Corn in fair demand; yellow 52; white 56. Oats steady at 44@45. Corn meal dull at $2 60@$2 65. $2 00. Bran firm; held at 85.

CINCINNATI, November 26.—Flour active; family $6 00@$6 90. Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter $1 28@$1 30. Corn in active demand; No 2 mixed old shelled 48@48½; new car 40@43. Oats in fair demand and firm; No 2 mixed 34@35; No. 2 white 36@37.

LOUISVILLE, November 26.—Flour steady; extra $4 25@$4 50; family $5 25@$5 50; A No. 1 $6 00@6 25; choice $7 00@$7 25. Wheat firm; red, amber and white $1 23@$1 25. Corn steady; new white 42; mixed 40. Oats quiet; white 37; mixed 36.

Miscellaneous.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Lime—Trade for the season is comparatively good, but a great fall-off is noticed within the past few weeks. Prices are without change. In car-load lots, free on cars in Atlanta, 86c; less than car-loads 90c is asked; Rosendale cement $2 50 per bbl, of 300 lbs. neat; Louisville cement, car-load lots, $1 75; less than car-load $2 00; Portland cement, car-load lots ("calcined"), $5 00; plaster-of-paris cities $2 50@$2 75; land plaster ("unground"), car-load lots $2 25@$2 50 per bbl.; less than car-loads $2 50 per bbl.; marble dust in lots $3 00@$4 00 per bbl.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Leather—Market firm for all grades. Shoes are in very firm, and, owing to the advances that are constantly taking place on the east, prices must soon advance. No goods can now be duplicated at prices of one month or even three weeks ago. We quote hemlock sole, good, 30@32c; hemlock G. D., 27@28c; harness leather 35@36c.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Paper—Market firm and active. Manilla paper No. 1 9@9½c ₰ lb; No. 2 8@8½c ₰ lb; No. 3 6½@7c ₰ lb; wrapping 3@3½c; straw 3½@4c ₰ lb; burlap bags for cotton, new, 7½@8c; for wheat, 9@9½c; second-hand 6¾@7c.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Hides—In the east the markets are firm and higher, though no great scarcity exists. The local hide market is very firm and quotations are sustained in price in every particular. Dry flint 11@12; dry salt 11@12; wet salted 7½@8.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Wool—Heavy advances in the east and great speculations are controlling the markets. There is no material change in our material and the prices below are buyers' prices: unwashed 20@25c, washed 20@30c; burry 15c.

ATLANTA, November 26.—Plastering Hair—In bushel; western 25@30c; laths, car-load, $2 50 per M; less quantities $2 75 per M.

ATLANTA, November 26

COTTON AND WEATHER.

COTTON, middling uplands, closed in Liverpool yesterday at 6⅝d; in New York at 12 7-16c; Atlanta at 11½c.

THE Signal Service Bureau report indicates to-day for Georgia, falling barometer, stationary to rising temperature, east to south winds and partly cloudy weather, possibly followed by light local rains.

Daily Weather Report.

OBSERVER'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A., KIMBALL HOUSE, November 26, 10:31 P. M.

All observations taken at the same moment of actual time.

NAME OF STATION.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity Per cent	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	Weather.
Atlanta	30.32	54	59	S. E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Augusta	30.42	50	79	.....	Calm	.00	Fair.
Cedartown	29.97	57	79	S. E.	Fresh	.01	Cloudy.
Galveston	30.0	60	95	S. E.	Fresh	.51	Lt. Rain
Indianola	30.04	70	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Key West	30.20	71	83	N. E.	Fresh	.00	Clear.
Mondile	30.2	68	94	E.	Fresh	.5	Cloudy.
Montgom'y	30.30	60	70	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
New Orleans	30.19	64	90	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
Pensacola	30.29	64	80	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
Savannah	30.37	60	76	.....	Calm	.00	Clear.

*100 per cent. being complete saturation.

NOTE.—FORCE OF WIND: Light, 1 to 2 miles per hour, inclusive; Gentle, 3 to 5, inclusive; Fresh, 6 to 14, inclusive; Brisk, 15 to 29, inclusive; High, 30 to 39, inclusive.

Local Weather Report.

ATLANTA, GA., November 26, 1879.

Time.	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Humidity	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Force.	Rainfall.	WEATHER.
6:31 a m	30.36	49	64	W.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
12:31	30.35	61	59	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
2 p. m.	30.24	65	59	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
6	30.25	65	70	E.	Fresh	.00	Fair.
9 p. m.	30.32	57	86	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.
10:31 "	30.42	54	55	E.	Fresh	.00	Cloudy.

Mean daily bar.....30.314 | Maximum ther.....65
Mean daily ther..... 57.0 | Minimum ther. 49
Mean daily humid. 49.7 | Total rainfall.....

H. HALL,
Corporal Signal Corps, U. S. A.

PREFERRED LOCALS.

$1,375.87 Profits in 30 Days.

What $10 has done in Wall street by legitimate Stock Speculations. Pamphlets explaining everything sent free. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York.

090 nov18—d5w sat tues thur &wky6w

THE PRICE of the "DOMESTIC" is as low as a well made Sewing Machine can be sold and it is undoubtedly the CHEAPEST (in the end) Machine to-buy. But, it does not compete with the low-priced Machines of the day. They have one class of trade, and we have a very different market for our goods. Our sales are to the intelligent and well-to-do portion of the community who can understand and appreciate real excellence, and whose necessities do not compel them to get along with an inferior article.

WHOLESALE | CRAIGE & CO., 48 Whitehall St.,
& RETAIL. | ATLANTA, GA.

N. B.—We are ready for any test that may be proposed, to demonstrate the justness of our claim to superiority. C. & Co.

458 mar25, 79 d1y

MEETINGS

[Notices of meetings, not exceeding ten lines will be inserted under this head for one dollar.]

Royal Arcanum.

Atlanta Council, No 160, R. A., meets to-night at their hall, 7:30 o'clock sharp. A full attendance is desired as business of importance will come before the order.

G. S. PRIOR,
715 nov27—d1t Secretary.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Buggies at auction to-day—W. C. Morris & Co.
Concordia Hall—Art Illustrations.
Pigs at auction—W. C. Morris & Co.
Received to-day—Mickelberry & Sims.

The Constitution.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 27, 1879

SIDEWALK NOTES.

—"The Danites" to-night.

—Juvenile Pinafore stock is rising.

—The Danites to night.

—Florida travel is quite good.

—Atlanta is filled with drummers.

—Burglaries are getting to be numerous.

—Fishing parties are being daily organized.

—A raffle for a horse takes place this evening.

—Blue ribbons can be seen in every direction.

—To-day is thanksgiving day. It remains to be seen how far it will be observed.

—Throughcars are now running from Atlanta to Little Rock, Arkansas, without change, via the McKenzie route.

—Sallie Bradfield, the stewardess at the car-shed, wants a new carpet put down on the floor of the ladies' reception room.

—Four hundred children of Crew street school went in mass to see the art illustrations at Concordia hall.

—We are daily receiving additions to our stock of shoes for the holidays. Remember the place. Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree street.

—Dr. J. D. Mitchell, a member of the Georgia Legislature, says he "has used Neuralgine and finds it all that is claimed a specific for neuralgia and headache." Sold by all druggists.

—Atkins, McKeldin & Co., 35 Peachtree street, have the best assortment of ladies', misses' and children's fine shoes in the city. Call and see them.

—Colonel N. J. Hammond and his wife have gone to Hot Springs. The colonel has been suffering very much from boils, and we hope to hear of his early recovery.

—A new supply of those "Felt Slippers" for ladies' and gents' just received. Call and see them at Atkins, McKeldin & Co.'s, 35 Peachtree street.

PERSONAL MENTION.

—R. J. McCamy, of Dalton, is in the city.

—Glasscock Mays, of Augusta, is in the city.

—H. Perdue, of Barnesville, is in the city.

—E. W. Kimpton, of Savannah is in the city.

—George M. Nolan, of McDonough, visited Atlanta yesterday.

—T. H. Shockley and C. T. Mansfield, of Marietta, were in the city yesterday.

—John W. Clarke, of Augusta, and Miss J. T. Clarke, of Cedartown, are in the city.

—John Hayden Foster, accompanied by his father, H. Clay Foster, of Augusta, is visiting Atlanta.

—James M. Smith, of Columbus, chairman of the railroad commission, reached this city yesterday and is a guest of the Markham.

—The charming Miss Belle Lazaron, of Jasper springs, Savannah, is visiting her relatives at the residence of Mr. W. Emanuel, 141 Mangum street.

—Banks Winter, of Macon, who has recently been living in Atlanta, has left for Cincinnati where he will join Haverley's minstrels. He will sing second tenor in that troupe.

—Mr. Miller, private secretary of Manager Bidwell of the academy of music, New Orleans, is in the city. Manager Bidwell is expected in Atlanta to-day from Nashville. He is managing a circuit of southern theatres to play the principal stars in connection with his New Orleans stock.

—Rev. Joseph Carr, of the North Georgia conference, will be transferred to the South Georgia conference of the Methodist church, Mr. Carr has been located at Duluth, Ga., during the past year and has given great satisfaction to the members of his church there. He has had a very prosperous school there, being assisted by Mrs. L. H. Carr, his wife, who is a very intelligent lady. Mr. Carr goes to south Georgia on account of the health of his wife, and we can commend them to the people of that section. They will remain in Macon with relatives of Mrs. Carr until located by the South Georgia conference.

Thanksgiving Services.

—Thanksgiving services. The First Presbyterian church will be open for divine service at 11 o'clock. The people generally are invited to attend.

—The Marietta Street M. E. church will hold Thanksgiving service in their church to-day at 11 a. m. National sermon by the pastor. The public are invited.

—Thanksgiving services will be held this morning at 10:30 o'clock in the chapel at McPherson barracks, conducted by the chaplain. Sacred music by the band.

—Thanksgiving day will be observed at St. Philip's church by special service and sermon appropriate to the occasion at 11 this morning. Members of St. Luke's and Redeemer Mission will unite in the services. All citizens cordially invited and heartily welcome.

THE SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS RENDERED NOV. 25, 1879.

Hon. Hiram Warner, Chief-Justice, Hons. James Jackson and Logan E. Bleckley Associate Justices—Reported Expressly for The Constitution by Jackson & Lumpkin.

Elliott vs. Deason. Mortgage, from Floyd.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. If a promisory note, when made and delivered, is payable to a certain person or ...(a blank being left suitable to the insertion of bearer or order) and afterwards the maker, for the purpose of securing the payment of the note to the payee or his assigns, executes and delivers a mortgage in which the note is described as payable to the payee or bearer, the mortgage, on a rule to foreclose the same at the instance of an assignee, will be treated as explaining the intention of the parties in respect to the blank in the note, and the note being indorsed to the assignee of the mortgage or to her trustee, will be held negotiable—2. Parsons on Notes and Bills, 563.

2. Negotiable paper transferred bona fide, whether before or after maturity, and whether for a valuable consideration or for a good consideration only, is not subject in the hands of the holder to a set-off between the maker and the payee, arising subsequently to the transfer and out of transactions wholly disconnected with the paper or the contract on which it is founded.

3. When negotiable paper is assigned to a married woman, or to a naked trustee for her use, both being absent, delivery may be made to a friend acting on her behalf, and the same will be as effective as if made directly to her or to the trustee.

4. When a mortgage is assigned to a married woman, and the negotiable note which it was given to secure is also assigned, but to a naked trustee for her use, the title to both is in her, and she may foreclose the mortgage in her own name.

5. A mortgage to the mortgagee and his assigns, having upon it a written assignment purporting to be made for value received, and for love and affection, the assignment bearing date before the maturity of the debt, there is some evidence, in view of the general presumptions of law, of an assignment for value—enough to warrant the court in touching upon that subject in charging the jury.

6. Advances by a partner to carry on the partnership business are generally on the credit of the firm, and not on the separate credit of the copartner. Reimbursement involves, therefore, a settlement of the partnership accounts; and to settle them so as to ascertain the balance, if any, due for advances, there must be an accounting between the partners, either out of court or in court. For an accounting to be had in court, both partners should be present as parties before the tribunal.

7. Parol evidence is not admissible to show that a transcript of a record from another court is incomplete. A certificate to a transcript which states that "the following and annexed writing is a true, correct and comple copy of the original on file and remaining of record in my office" is not sufficient. It should show with due certainty that the transcript embraces all that is of record or on file in the given case. Where the verdict undoubtedly should have been the same without the illegal evidence as with it, the admission of the evidence is not cause for a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

J. Branham; Daniel S. Printup, for plaintiff in error.

C. Rowell, for defendant.

Noyes vs. Ray. Complaint, from Polk.

BLECKLEY, J.

When land incumbered by mortgage is sold by the mortgagor at full value, bond for titles given, and a negotiable note taken for the whole price, and a third person, with notice of all the facts, buys the note before due, at its value less the amount of the mortgage, and afterwards buys in the land at the mortgage sale, such third person cannot hold on to the land as his own, and also collect the note, or the balance thereof after deducting what the land brought at the mortgage sale. He cannot do this, although the bond for titles contained a direction from the obligor to the obligee to discharge the mortgage out of the price covered by the note, and although the obligee neither complied with this direction nor tendered payment of the note at maturity, nor afterwards, so as to supply a fund to protect the land. On the facts in evidence, the holder of the note is in no better situation than if he were himself the payee thereof, the mortgagor, the maker of the bond for titles and the purchaser at the mortgage sale.

Judgment affirmed.

Blance & King, by E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Allen and Jones vs. Meyerhardt, Certiorari, from Floyd.

BLECKLEY, J.

Where the claimant of an existing private way has applied for the removal of obstructions under section 738 of the code, and has accepted a conditional order instead of standing upon his right to have an absolute order, the question of whether he has complied with the condition or not is one of fact; and upon a further petition alleging compliance, and praying for a warrant to the sheriff, the sole question is whether he has complied or not, and the commissioners of roads and revenue should adjudge according to the evidence, and refuse to grant the warrant without more. And, on certiorari, this is the sole matter for review if the commissioners have confined themselves to the question. But if they have gone further and ordered the way closed, this is an excess of their authority, and the certiorari as to that part of their order should be sustained. As to the fact of compliance with the condition, the superior court should either affirm the judgment, or reverse it and order a new trial. Any direction as to locating the road or putting up gates, is not within the scope of the proceeding. The petition to the commissioners of roads and revenue is confined to the one object and that is to obtain a warrant commanding the sheriff to remove the obstructions. The right to this depends upon whether the condition prescribed in the previous order has been performed.

Judgment reversed with direction.

Wright & Featherston, for plaintiffs in error.

Forsyth & Hoskinson, for defendant.

Smith vs. Chambers and Wade. Certiorari, from Floyd.

BLECKLEY, J.

Where the constable's answer to a rule shows money in his hands collected on the execution, and fails to show any legal reason for not paying it over, the rule should be made absolute. Notice to the constable, not accompanied with any judgment, fi fa or other lien upon the money, is no justification for withholding the money from the plaintiff whose execution brought it into court; 53 Ga. 79. On the facts stated in the petition for certiorari, it should receive the sanction of the judge.

Judgment reversed.

W. D. Elam, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Forsyth & Hoskinson, for defendants.

So, Star Lightning Rod Co. vs. Duvall. Illegality, from Floyd.

BLECKLEY, J.

1. When a person not a party to an execution nor the holder of any fund belonging to the defendant, advances his own money to obtain a transfer of the execution with an intention at the time not to extinguish it but to keep it open against the defendant until reimbursed for the outlay, the transaction (however it may be denominated afterwards by the witnesses) is not a payment but a purchase; and though the person receiving the money and making the transfer has power to collect, yet if he has no power to sell absolutely as against the plaintiff, and the plaintiff has never ratified by accepting the money or otherwise, there is no satisfaction and his title remains unimpaired.

2. The attorney of record is empowered by law to transfer an execution, subject to ratification by his client (Code, § 3388), but whoever deals with the attorney or his transferee takes the risk of the client's failure or refusal to ratify. 8 Ga., 421; 12 Ib., 357.

Judgment reversed.

C. A. Thornwell, for plaintiff in error.

Wright & Featherston; John H. Reese, for defendant.

WARNER, C. J., concurred.

JACKSON, J., dissenting.

Duvall filed an affidavit of illegality to the plaintiff's fi. fa. on the ground that it had been paid off by him. The jury found a verdict sustaining the affidavit; the plaintiff made a motion for a new trial, which was overruled and it excepted.

Fifty dollars were paid on the fi. fa. by Duvall in person—thirty in March, and twenty in June, 1873. In August of the same year Duvall got McCord to pay for him the balance and have the fi. fa. satisfied. The balance was paid to Dunlap Scott, plaintiff's attorney of record, by McCord, to whom also the other payments were made by Duvall; but McCord took from Scott the following transfer without the knowledge or consent of Duvall: "For value received the within fi. fa. is hereby controlled and transferred to A. P. McCord. August 23, 1873. Dunlap Scott, plaintiff's attorney," and entered immediately under this transfer the following: "Satisfied in full, principal and interest. A. P. McCord." No date is given to this satisfaction of the fi. fa. Scott died, failing to pay the money to the plaintiff. Duvall paid McCord the advance he had made before the plaintiff moved against him.

Duvall swore that he got McCord to go to Dunlap Scott, who was pressing him on the fi. fa., and pay the execution for him, and afterwards paid him back.

McCord swore that Duvall got him to pay off the fi. fa. for him to Scott, which he did, and as a matter of precaution took the transfer, but not as an investment.

Turner swore that he was present when McCord paid the fi. fa. to Scott for Duvall. The way of it was this: That Duvall did not have the money to pay the fi. fa.; McCord was to pay the money for Duvall, and at the suggestion of witness when he paid the money to Scott, took a transfer of the execution to himself to keep it open for his protection.

The jury found that the execution was paid by Duvall and sustained the illegality.

The court charged that "if McCord paid the fi. fa., that would be a payment and satisfaction of the fi. fa," and this and that the verdict is against the law and without evidence to support it, are the errors complained of.

While it is true that McCord could not purchase the fi. fa. from Scott, and Scott could not sell and transfer it to him so as to divest the title of the plaintiff in execution, Code 3508, yet it is equally true that Duvall could pay it off to Scott, the attorney of record, and that would satisfy the fi fa; and what Duvall could do himself he could do by another as his agent, and if his agent paid the fi fa. for him, and was engaged to do that thing, and in doing so went beyond the scope of his authority, and did with Scott an illegal thing in buying the fi fa. and having it transferred, Duvall is not bound by the illegal part of the business. The effect, however, of McCord's evidence and that of the others present is that he did not buy the execution, but satisfied it as soon as Duvall paid him back his money, and that was before the plaintiff asserted dominion again over it, and pressed it for collection. If Duvall or the plaintiff is to suffer from the failure of Scott to do his duty in not paying over the money and in transferring the execution, the plaintiff who made Scott his collecting officer and put it in his power to do the wrong, ought to suffer rather than Duvall be made to pay the money twice. Besides, who knows whether the plaintiff got the money and thereby ratified the act of Scott? Scott's mouth is closed in death, and the other party, his client, ought not to be heard to say, especially after such a lapse of time, that the money was not received. The plaintiff, a corporation, shows that it was not received only by a book-keeper, and that only to the best of that book-keeper's knowledge and belief. Payment to the attorney of record is payment to the plaintiff in fi. fa., and the presumption is that the plaintiff got it, so far as third persons who deal with the attorney are concerned; and after Scott is dead and McCord has paid the execution off for Duvall, and Duvall has paid him back just what he paid for him, and after such a lapse of time—about six years—it is, in my judgment, iniquitous to allow this recovery from Duvall and coerce him under mere shadowy forms of law, without substance that I can see, to pay the debt twice—to the plaintiff's own attorney of record once and to the plaintiff now. I think that the true issue was presented substantially to the jury, to wit, was this payment of McCord made for Duvall, or did he purchase the fi. fa. for himself; that the jury decided this issue of fact; that it was paid for Duvall; that there is evidence to support the finding; that the presiding judge approved it, and that the verdict and judgment accord with the law, the sense and all the equities of the case.

Therefore I dissent from the judgment of reversal.

Sparks vs. Noyes. Ejectment, from Polk.

JACKSON, J.

The first grant of a new trial will not be reversed by this court unless the plaintiff in error make it appear from the record that the judge abused his discretion in granting it, and that the law and facts require the verdict, notwithstanding the judgment of the presiding judge. The principle ruled in the case of Merriam vs. City of Atlanta, 61 Ga. 222 covers this case.

Judgment affirmed.

Ivy F. Thompson; M. M. Tidwell, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

Blance & King, by E. N. Broyles, for defendant.

Timmons vs. Hamilton. Dispossessory warrant, from Floyd.

JACKSON, J.

A deed executed on the 10th of September, 1874, while there was no law making usury illegal in Georgia, could not be tainted with usury, and therefore void as title.

Judgment reversed.

W. D. Elam, by brief, for plaintiff in error.

No appearance for defendant.

Watson vs. The State. Larceny after trust, from Floyd.

JACKSON, J.

1. A refusal to arrest a judgment on the grounds therein stated cannot be made the ground of a motion for a new trial. Such refusal may be excepted to in a bill of exceptions which brings up the case for review, but not in a bill of exceptions which brings up only the motion for a new trial.

2. Though the indictment need not allege that the money fraudulently converted by the defendant was lawful currency of the United States under section 4424 of the code, yet if alleged the description must be proved as laid; therefore, proof that money without more was so converted will not support a conviction under such an indictment. 50 Ga. 591.

Judgment reversed.

Capers & King; J. Branham; L. J. Featherston, for plaintiff in error.

C. F. Clements, solicitor general, by T. W. Alexander, for the state.

Bates & Co. vs. Forsyth, administrator. Garnishment, from Floyd.

JACKSON, J.

Where the answer of the garnishee denied indebtedness to the defendant, and was traversed by an allegation of indebtedness to the sum of $800, and the traverse was amended setting out a state of facts whereby other indebtedness was substantially shown though on a complicated state of facts, and the amendment was demurred to, and the whole traverse was stricken and judgment rendered for the garnishee:

Held that the court erred.

Judgment reversed.

Wright & Featherston, for plaintiffs in error.

Forsyth & Hoskinson; D. S. Printup, for defendant.

Supreme Court of Georgia.

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA,
November 26, 1879.

Cherokee circuit.....	1	Brunswick circuit...	8
Augusta circuit.....	20	Eastern circuit.....	21
Middle circuit.....	4	Northern circuit.....	11
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			130

ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 4. Argument concluded.

HEEL OF ROME CIRCUIT.

No. 44. Southwestern. Head et. al. vs. Aycock, administrator, et. al. Argued, Hinton & Matthews; Harrison & Connally, for plaintiff in error. N. A. Smith, for defendant.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT.

No. 1. Continued case. Withdrawn.

No. 1. Burke vs. Burke. Death of defendant in error suggested.

No. 2. Lee vs. State. Simple larceny, from Whitfield. Argued. W. C. Glenn; Johnson & McCamy, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for state.

No. 3. McEwen vs. Springfield et. al. Case, from Whitfield. Argued. D. A. Walker, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Johnson & McCamy; Shumate & Williamson, for defendant.

No. 4. Goldsmith, comptroller-general, vs. Roberts. Dismissed for want of prosecution.

No. 5. McCanley et. al. vs. Gordon. Appeal, from Whitfield. Argued. W. K. Moore, by brief, for plaintiff in error. Johnson & McCamy, for defendant.

No. 6. Lindsey vs. Lowe. Laborer's lien, from Catoosa. R. J. McCamy; J. H. Anderson, for plaintiff in error. No appearance for defendant.

Court adjourned until 10 o. m. on Friday next.

Down With the Attempt at Monopoly.

TO THE PUBLIC:

Mr. Chas. T. Logan, representing Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co., Boston, has kindly waned the public against the use of our AUTOGRAPH, in an article recently published headed "A Last Warning."

We give Mr. Logan entire credit for sincerity in his article and only regret that his judgment has been misled by the representations of Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co. He will certainly, in time, discover that he has been mistaken.

Some month or so since his principals, Rand, Avery & Co., issued a similar warning in the Charleston and Savannah papers (and perhaps others) claiming a patent on the Lithogram, under the so-called Jacobs patent. Jacobs had a Canadian patent (where the law is very loose) and applied for one in the United States about the same time as eight other parties, all making Lithograms under the German recipe, but it has not been granted and cannot be, and if granted, cannot be sustained by the Courts.

Failing in this, they have adopted another method of securing a monopoly and the privilege of making the people pay two prices for Rand, Avery & Co.'s enrichment. They have now discovered that some old patent has claims which they think can be made to cover this invention. We have carefully read over the claims of said patent No. 159,166 and find it based on entirely different principles, omits an essential ingredient and does not cover the principle or material of the Autograph. We are only surprised that a sensible house like Rand, Avery & Co. can think it has any bearing on the Lithogram. But "a drowning man catches at a straw." This patent antedates the publication of the German recipe, and so evades the fatal difficulty of Mr. Jacobs' application for a patent. But it will not do.

We have no desire to infringe on any one's right, and if we are wrong will be ready to make Messrs. Rand, Avery & Co., due restitution. But we have no intention of allowing them to interfer with our rights. We have considered the matter most fully and are satisfied that we—in common with at least eight other manufacturers, have a perfect right to make Tablets—which we sell as Autographs—and we intend to continue to give the public an article better suited to the Southern climate than any made North (the Lithogram included) and at half the price of the Lithogram. We are satisfied with a reasonable profit and if Rand, Avery & Co. had been, they would not have tempted us to go into the business.

We will give our customers full protection.

Mr. A. G. BRISCOE, ATLANTA, GA., is our Agent for Northern Georgia, and will be pleased to fill orders.

WALKER, EVANS & COGSWELL,
Manufacturers of the "Autograph,"
Charleston, S. C.

527 nov27—d2t thur fri

JOHN RYAN'S

Cloaks and Dolmans have had an extraordinary run on account of his low prices.

nov27—d1t

Feels Young Again.

"My mother was afflicted a long time with Neuralgia and a dull, heavy inactive condition of the whole system; headache, nervous prostration, and was almost helpless. No physicians or medicines did her any good. Three months ago she began to use Hop Bitters, with such good effect that she seems and feels young again, although over 70 years old. We think there is no other medicine fit to use in the family."—A lady, in Providence, R. I.

—Why not buy those lots on Whitehall to-day and double your money on them. The street car line is now being extended. See ten-cent column. 723 nov 27—d1t.

Something Extra.

While at the chamber of commerce this morning we had our attention called to some fine bread that had been placed there on exhibition. Quite a number of persons were present, among whom were many of our prominent business men, and with one accord, the bread, for its beauty and actual merit, was pronounced the finest ever seen in this city. In plain language, it is impossible to find words to express our admiration of it, and one has to see to properly appreciate such a treat. Upon further investigation we learned that the bread was made of the celebrated flour "Belle of Georgia." This flour, it must be remembered, took the blue ribbon at our late fair, and is manufactured by the Arlington mills of this city. We certainly congratulate our friend, Mr. Ghoistin, in the achievement of such a great success.

—Buggies, Carriages, Phaetons, Gunboats, will be sold at a great sacrifice to-day at 10:30 o'clock by W. C. Morris & Co., 21 Marietta street. 718 nov 27—d1t.

—C. W. Wells has opened his Stables at 79, 81 and 83 South Broad street, and will be pleased to see his friends. Horses bought and sold, hired out and boarded. 721 nov27—d1t

—Thanksgiving Auction Sale to-day 10:30 o'clock of open and top Buggies, Phaetons, Carriages, etc., by W. C. Morris & Co. D. P. Ellis, auctioneer. 718 nov 27—d1t.

—Our readers should attend the great Auction Sale of Buggies, etc., to-day by W. C. Morris & Co. D. P. Ellis, auctioneer. 718 nov 27—d1t.

Horses! Horses!

A lot of good gentle Horses for sale at C. W. Wells's Livery, Feed and Sale Stables, at 79, 81 and 83 South Broad street. 721 nov27—d1t

RECEIVED TO-DAY!

And Must be Sold!

1,000 bushels Choice White Corn,
1,000 bushels Oats,
5,000 pounds Choice and Mixed Hay,
150 barrels Flour—all grades,
[500 bushels Water-ground Meal,
20,000 pounds Bulk Sides'
10 tierces Sugar-cured uncanvassed Hams,
10 tierces Shoulders,
N. O. Syrup in large quantities,

50,000 pounds Bran, that we are anxious to sell.
200 barrels Extra fine Michigan Apples that must be sold at once. Come to-day and get a bargain.
200 barrels Choice Florida and Louisiana Oranges.
Lemons in large quantities,
10,000 Cocoanuts,
250 barrels Choice Eating Potatoes,
Lard in Cans and Tierces.

We are receiving Daily LARGE Consignments of

CHOICE DRESSED TURKEYS AND CHICKENS, TENNESSEE BUTTER, EGGS AND SAUSAGE

Send us your orders for PRODUCE, FRUITS GROCERIES of all kinds. They will be filled PROMPTLY AT LOW RATES.

MICKELBERRY & SIMS,
(Successors to J. M. Lee,) 21 E. ALABAMA STREET.

nov27—d1t top 2d 4th 5th col 4th pg

PRICE LIST SENT FREE TO ANY PART OF CITY OR COUNTRY

"WURZBURG'S" BAZAR!

54 Whitehall Street, ATLANTA, GA.
The Only Exclusive
MILLINERY, FANCY GOODS AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS
Store in the State.

On account of the large quantities of goods we handle in this line, and the advantages derived, from our NEW YORK OFFICE, we are enabled to offer to the public the LARGEST VARIETY, and the LATEST STYLES, at prices which we guarantee are 25 per cent lower than those of any other house. We would draw the ATTENT ON OF MILLINERS, Dress-Makers, and the trade in general, to our **Wholesale Department,** from which we can supply them with goods, lower than they can obtain them from Northern Jobbing Houses.

"FELT HATS"

JUST RECEIVED A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF FELT HATS in all the latest STYLES and NOVELTIES, at prices far below the MARKET VALUE. If you wish a good FELT HAT, for little money call early in the week, as our LARGE SALES of these goods assures us that our assortment will soon be broken. Also, a full assortment of Square and Round Crown

"DERBY'S,"

At our already familiar LOW PRICES. Every Style in Canton and Milan Straw Hats!

RIBBONS!

GROSGRAIN IN BLACK, WHITE & COLORS.

No. 7, 8c per yard—65c ps.
No. 9, 10c per yard—80c ps.
No. 12, 12c per yard—$1.00 ps.

SATIN AND GROSGRAIN.

No. 9.....20c yd.
No. 12.....25c yd.

Same quality as sold elsewhere at 30c and 35c yd.

EXTRA FINE GROSGRAIN—ALL COLORS.

No. 7, 15c per yard—$1.40 ps.
No. 9, 17c per yard—$1.60 ps.
No. 12, 22c per yard—$2.15 ps.

SATIN RIBBON.

No. 9.....13c yd.
No. 12.....18c yd.

This is the greatest bargain ever offered in satin ribbons.

Fine assortment of Fancy Ribbons at Equally LOW PRICES!

SATINS, SILKS, VELVETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES!

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF

Flowers! Feathers!

ALL AT OUR POPULAR LOW PRICES!

We have yet a few pieces on hand of that consignment of Handsome Black Silk and Chenille Fringe. We would advise you, if you wish to get fine fringe at the same money you would pay for common ordinary fringe, come early and procure it, before it is all gone.

LADIES' MERINO and MUSLIN UNDERWEAR—Best workmanship, lowest prices, handsomest designs!

BARGAINS!

Corsets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Bows, Etc., Etc.

PICTURE FRAMES.

We manufacture the finest as well as the cheapest Picture Frames South of New York, and, as we make any size, we are prepared to fill all orders, which we guarantee will be executed in good taste and in the most elegant manner.

Price List Sent Free on Application to Any Part of City or Country.

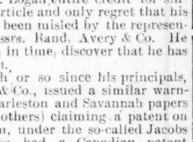
nov2—dtf

John Keely's Cloaks carry off the palm, both as to quality and price. They are wonderfully cheap.

719 nov27—d1t

William Cunshaw

DENTIST, 24 WHITEHALL ST., ATLANTA, GA.



I devote myself to the finest possible operations upon the Teeth.

"BLACK-DRAUGHT" cures costiveness and Sick-headache.

For sale by F. S. PEACOCK.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

—Money to be made to-day at the Auction Sale of Buggies and Carriages, at 21 Marietta street. 718 nov 27—d1t.

JOHN RYAN

Opened this week 500 cases Boots and Shoes embracing all the celebrated makes. Ladies and gents can now find the best and most stylish made at prices from 75 cents to $2.00 per pair less than any house in Georgia. Every pair of MORROW'S celebrated Shoes warranted. nov27—d1t

Order of Business in City Court.

The December Term of the City Court will begin on Monday, 1st day of December, at 9 o'clock a. m., when the order of business will be as follows:

1. At the opening of court on the first day the civil docket will be called, and cases will be set for trial from Wednesday, the 3d until Wednesday, the 17th included.

2. On the second day (Tuesday) judgments by default may be taken.

3. Monday and Tuesday of the first week the unfinished criminal business of the present (the September) terne may be tried.

4. The court will adjourn by Saturday, the 20th instant, to such time after the holidays as may be found expedient, to dispose of the criminal business and the unfinished civil business, should there be any, but all to ensure a trial at such future session must be set within the above limits, and all possible must be tried before adjournment.

By order of Judge Clark.

J. S. HOLLIDAY, Clerk.

November 26, 1879.
nov27—d2t thur sat

John Keely's Cloaks!

John Keely and his Cloaks have become as familiar to the public as "Whittington and his cat" of old, and really, from the way in which he is receiving and selling them, it is not surprising that those "household words" are constantly dropping from the lips of hundreds of delighted ladies, who have purchased Cloaks at his store, and who realize fully what benefits they have received by so doing. In the first place, he has the largest stock of Cloaks it has ever been our fortune to see south of New York, and in the second place, just at the very moment when those who handle Cloaks largely get ready to convert their stock into cash John Keely comes along with the money and gets them away below value. Why, then, should he not be able to sell "bargains" in Cloaks? He is so, and all who examine his stock and prices will be convinced of the facts in the case, being strictly in accordance with his advertisements.

Take "BLACK-DRAUGHT" and you will never be bilious.

For sale by J. L. L. PINSON.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

DR. GEO. W. MARVIN continues to treat all Diseases of long standing, Dispenses his own Medicines and guarantees Cures in curable cases. Office and residence No. 300 Whitehall street. All Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Catarrh treated by inhalation. Particular attention paid to all Diseases of long standing, such as Rheumatism, Eruptions, Gravel, Paralysis, Scrofula, Biliousness, Dropsy, Erysipelas, Diseases of the Kidneys, Nervous Depression, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, all diseases peculiar to Women, all Private Diseases, Heart Disease, Swollen Joints, Coughs, Gout, White Swelling, St. Vitus Dance, etc. Call and see the Doctor without delay. His charges are moderate and consultation free. Office hours 7 a. m. to 12 p. m. and 6 to 8 p. m.

24 sep7 d&wkyr6m 2d or 4th pg only

—Whitehall street is nearly built up. Buy a lot to-day. See ten-cent column. 723 nov 23—d1t.

No competition for John Keely in the matter of Cloaks and Circulars! He has the largest stock and is selling them cheaper than anybody at JOHN KEELY'S.

719 nov27—d1t

A trial package of "BLACK-DRAUGHT" free of charge at

ALL DRUG STORES.
331 july20 deod&m6m tues thur sat 4th pg

RULE ABSOLUTE.

The Tax Books of Fulton county will be closed on the 15th day of December. All persons who do not pay by that time will have to pay costs. This is a bona fide last call, and I will make no exceptions, NOT ONE.

Remember, all men are disfranchised who do not pay their taxes.

I have no discretion and will carry out the above order to the LETTER.

S. R. HOYLE,
593 nov27—d7t Tax Collector.

GOOD NEWS!

"For Those who Wish to Obtain the Most for Their Money!"

JOHN KEELY

Has just returned from his SECOND TRIP TO NEW YORK, and is now fully prepared to fill the requirements of the LATE FALL and

CHRISTMAS TRADE!

"HEELED," as he was with abundance of CASH, he has dragged from their various retreats, into the volume of his stock, "BARGAINS," such as it has never before been the fortune of the "CITY PUBLIC" to have laid before them. The following list will give the reader but an outline of what may be looked for amongst this immense stock, viz:

Silks and Dress Goods.

1,500 yards of the best 65c. Black and Colored Silks in Georgia.

2,700 yards of the best 75c. and 85c. Black Gros Grain Silks in America.

3,200 yards of the very best $1.00 Black Gros Grain Silks ever offered in Atlanta.

5,000 yards of better grades in Black Gros Grain Silks, embracing everything up to the finest grades made, AT PRICES IN WHICH I CHALLENGE COMPETITION.

The largest and cheapest stock of Colored Silks in GEORGIA.

NONE BUT THE IGNORANT scoff at goods which comes from the trade "auction sales." That is just where THE FINEST GOODS IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED STATES have THE BASIS, of their market value STAMPED UPON THEM.

I bought the following Dress Goods AT RECENT TRADE AUCTION SALES:

1,500 yards Colored all Wool Sateens 37½c. yard worth 75c.

500 yards fifty inch French Camel's Hair Dress Goods 37½c. yard, worth 85c.

500 yards fifty inch French Camel's Hair Goods, HALF PRICE.

1,200 yards Colored Cashmeres, all wool—POSITIVELY HALF PRICE.

1,800 yards Silk-Mixed French Novelties 33c. sold at 75c. in September.

2,000 yards Pongee Silks, all colors, 25c. yard, always sold from 50c. to 75c.

2,700 yards beautiful English Dress Goods 12½c. yard, cost 25c. to import.

10c yards Figured Dress Goods 7½c. yard, worth 12½c.

A BONANZA.

No more extravagant prices in Atlanta for fine French Dress Goods! at least, not this Season.

I have 30 Dress Patterns of the finest French goods made, bought from a large jobbing house which is changing its business and closing out its stock. They embrace 200 different Styles, and brought in September, from $2.25 to $4.50 per yard. I will sell them at from $1.00 to $1.50 per yard. Come at once and get them. There is nothing like them in the United States!

1,000 Pieces Beautiful Brocade Dress Goods 20c per yard.

BLACK CASHMERES!

In this line, My Great Specialty in Dress Goods for the Season, I claim to be the Master of the Situation. I have more Black Cashmeres in Stock than any two houses in the State, having bought them in immense lines from Evans,